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**Library Economy and Bibliography**

AUGUST, 1913

*KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE NUMBER*

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## The Library Journal

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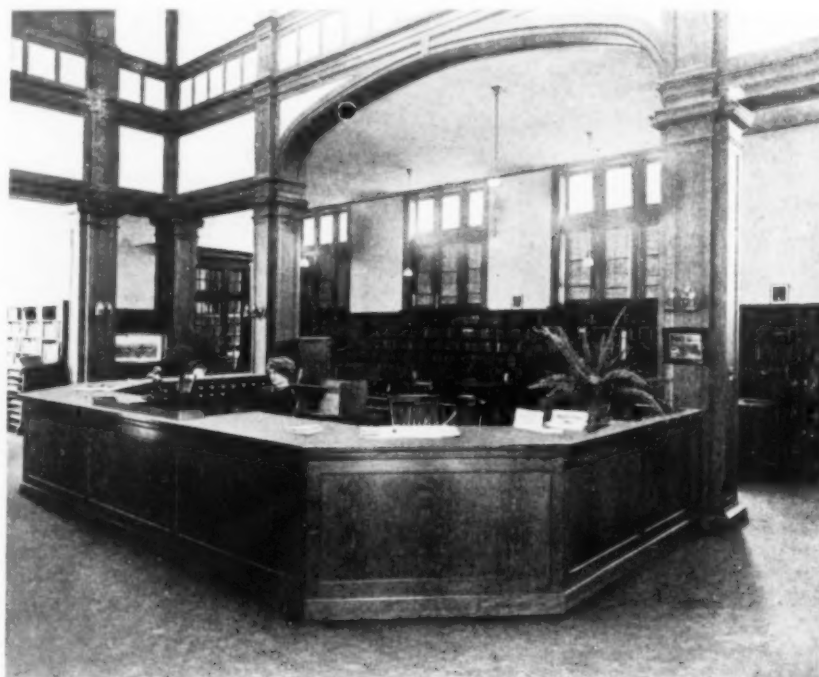
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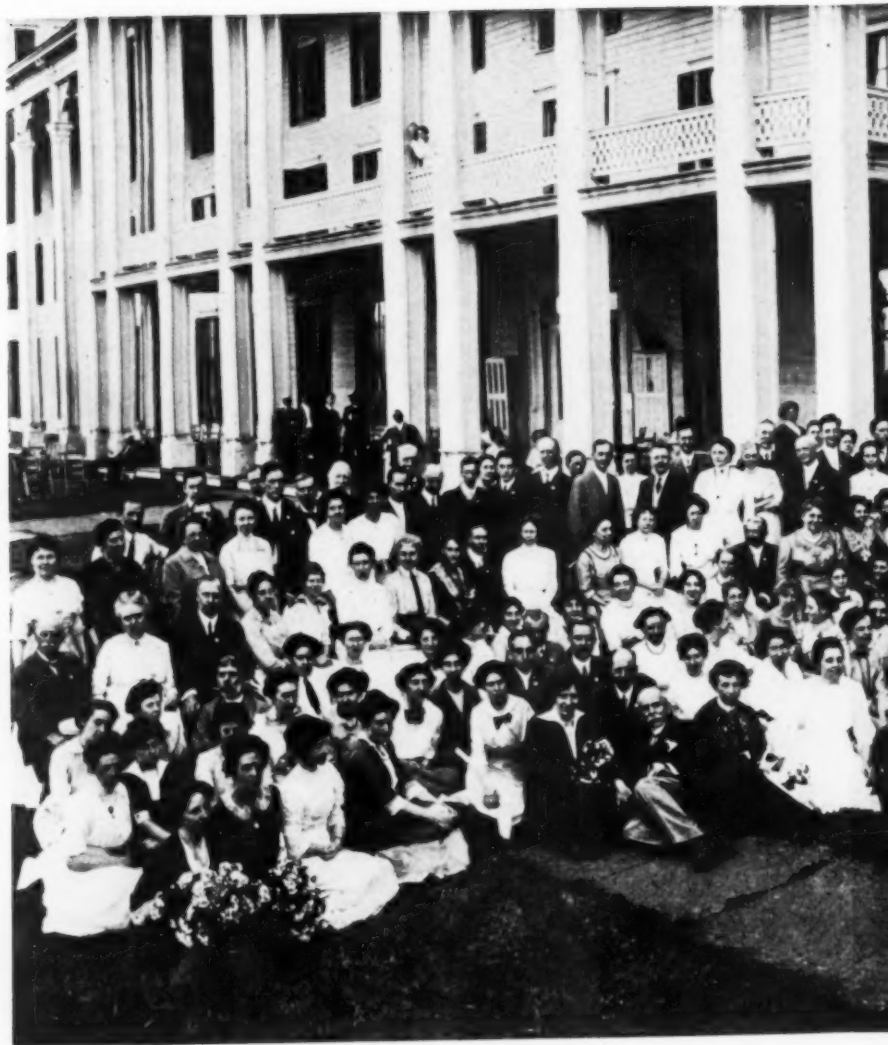
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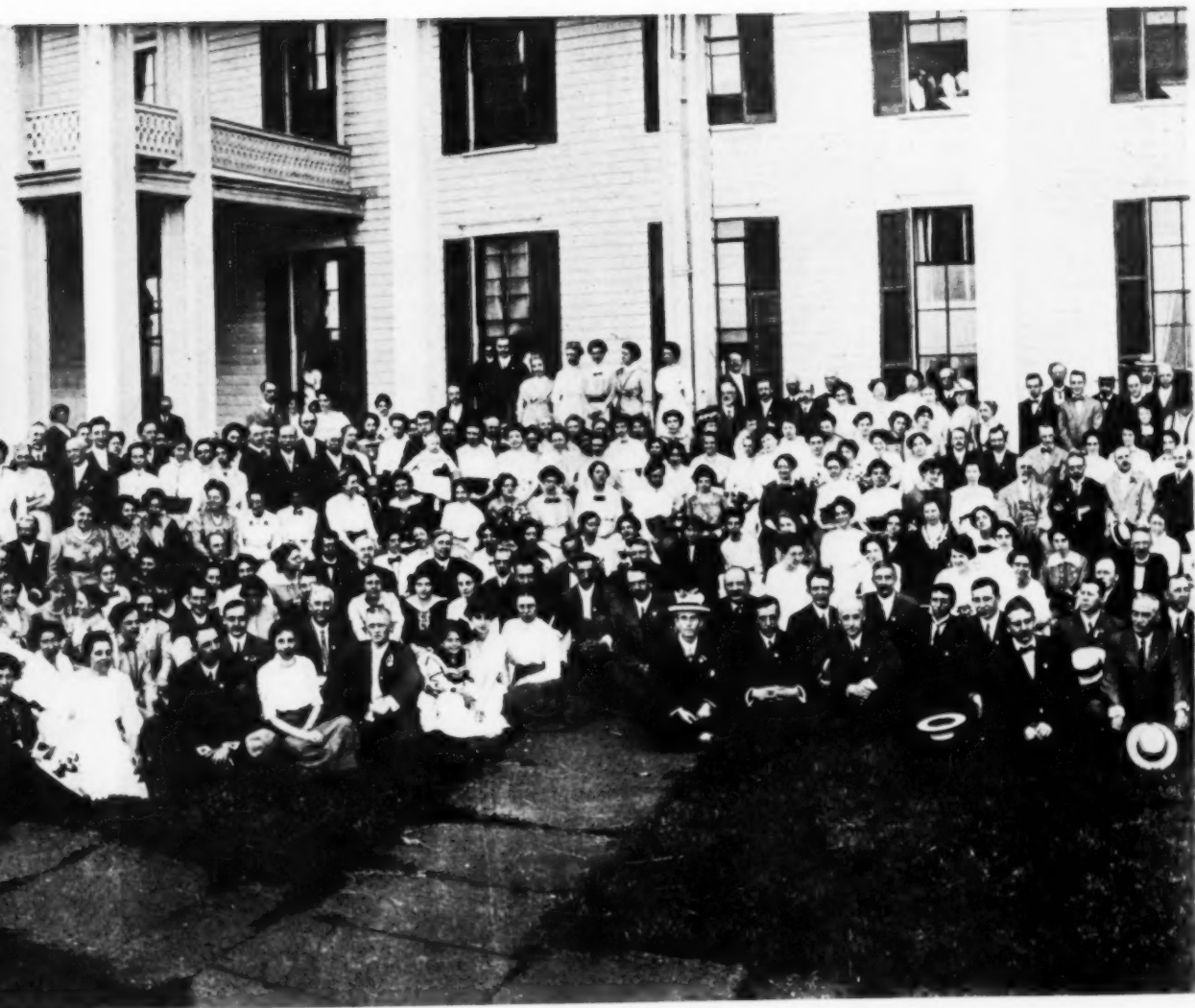
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE, JUNE 23-29, 1913



The Pictorial News Co., N. Y.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38

AUGUST, 1913

No. 8

THE Kaaterskill meeting with an attendance exceeding nine hundred, the third largest in the history of the A. L. A., was a noteworthy success, despite many disadvantages which developed at the Hotel Kaaterskill. The meetings are now so large that it has become increasingly difficult to find adequate hotel accommodation, and the arrangements originally proposed for the 1913 conference had proved impracticable. The Hotel Kaaterskill would have been adequate had the proprietor made arrangements with proper foresight, but nothing was done until the Saturday preceding the conference, when early attendants were already arriving. Everybody, however, kept good-naturedly cheerful, and though the crowding was uncomfortable and the provision generally inadequate, the working arrangements of the conference itself proved excellent. It is evident that an A. L. A. gathering can be trusted to be good-natured under any and all circumstances—and perhaps professional training in dealing patiently with an impatient public has something to do with this happy condition of mind.

THE salient feature of the 1913 conference was perhaps the emphasis placed on library specialization. This was evident not only in the meetings of the Special Libraries Association, which is practically a part of the A. L. A. and may formally become so, but in the Friday general session of the conference itself and throughout much of the general consultation and private conversation. Coördination has its correlative in specialization, and we may already begin to discern a grouping of library collections in three great divisions. One of these is the mausoleum into which President Elliot suggested the dead books of great libraries should be removed, there to be entombed for the benefit of the occasional excavator. Had President Elliot visited in Japan one of the great libraries of Tokio he would have found that this plan had been preconceived and put into operation by our enterprising Japanese brethren. These mausoleums will of course be few in number, connected with the great national library or with regional libraries. The great number of libraries will continue to be those of general collections of books which the reading public ordinarily needs, but even here there is already evident a tendency to

specialization, and Prof. Johnston's work in informing the library profession of the treasures to be found in such special collections should be most fruitful. Finally and most recently comes the special library often connected with a business concern—of which the telephone system libraries described by Vice-president Kingsbury in his remarkable paper are an excellent example. This must be confined to books in a narrow field, altogether up-to-date, and the discards from such libraries should find their way to the general collections, and finally to the mausoleums, through a process of persistent elimination. When the Special Libraries Association was formed, a few years since, there was doubt as to whether it would really have a field; but there was no more vital talk at the whole Kaaterskill conference than at its meetings. Librarians in general can do no greater service than by becoming acquainted with such special libraries and bringing them into relations with the general libraries. Ultimately the general library, prepared to meet the needs of the general reader and student, should feel itself flanked on either side by the mausoleum and the special library, so that it can refer the exceptional investigator to the place of a book which has dropped out of the general collection or obtain for him the very latest word from the special technical library.

ANOTHER feature of saliency was the emphasis of the fact that the library of the present and the future must be not only a collection of books, but a source of supply of information of all sorts, later than books, not only in systematized magazine information, but even to the extreme of up-to-date newspaper clippings. In fact, a whole session of the Special Libraries Association was given to this last subject. It is certainly not practicable for each library to keep up-to-date on every topic, especially in the matter of newspaper clippings, but the emphasis on and discussion of this great supply of information and misinformation should lead ultimately to coördination in this respect also. It is here that the general libraries must depend chiefly upon the special libraries which have both a business motive and business support. The number of representatives of special libraries who came with the approval and in many cases at the expense



of business concerns, suggests that before long these business libraries will become an integral part of our public library system. In old days the information of a craft was jealously guarded, as the basis of rivalry and competition; in these days competition has taken on a finer form, and there are few concerns which make much of trade secrets or of exclusive information. Thus the library spirit is growing in the business field, and this in itself is a matter for congratulation.

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THE round table on Government documents developed some interesting facts. Though the new superintendent of public documents, Mr. Wallace, was not present, he was well represented by Miss Hartwell, chief cataloger of the office, and the paper which she presented in his behalf showed a thorough appreciation of library needs and a full desire to meet them. Mr. Wallace has had large experience in the Government Printing Office, and so comes to his task with wide knowledge of his subject. The printing bill has not advanced farther in Congress, except that certain amendments have been proposed and are likely to be accepted, which will much better the measure. In fact, with the help of the document office, this bill is likely to include almost everything that librarians can fairly wish, and that office has shown its desire to help depositories by the remarkable publication which it has recently sent out to enable depositories to designate exactly what they want and what they do not want. The tariff and currency bills are so pressing that it is unlikely that any such measure as the printing bill will receive present attention from Congress; but as soon as this bill can be brought to the front, it should have the earnest support of all librarians through letters in abundance to senators and representatives.

---

THE Council and the Institute as bodies especially inclusive of representative librarians and those of largest experience, both held sessions for the consideration of large questions, which could be discussed by such representatives more effectively than by the general body. One Council meeting was, however, made an evening session practically of the whole A. L. A., as it was held in the large meeting-room and all were invited. This plan gave to the great body of librarians the advantage of discussion by those of experience of the difficult questions of the selection and treatment of fiction. Perhaps the most vital suggestion

was that of Mr. Bostwick, that judgment should not be passed upon fiction as such, but that novels should be judged like other books, each as a matter of individual judgment, whether the book was good or bad, informing or misleading. The Institute meeting was devoted chiefly to the question of the cost of administration and of statistics as bearing on this problem; and there was very wide range of opinion as to the statistical treatment of library returns. It is to be hoped that out of this discussion may come a fresh scheme of statistics, which will permit of comparison amongst librarians and will avoid the weak points of statistical treatment. The suggestion has been made that at the next conference the Council and Institute should hold a joint meeting for the discussion of these or cognate subjects, and thus probably lead to the functions of the Institute being gradually transferred to the Council. With the plan for increasing geographical representation by the admission to the Council of representatives of state associations, the Council will cover a wider field and be more representative than ever; and it still seems to us a pity that there should be two bodies taking time at crowded conferences to cover similar ground.

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THERE are two subjects which give trustees, especially of city library systems, increasing concern—the application of civil service reform methods within the library and the preparation of budget figures that will fit in with the city estimates. Library trustees are not opponents of civil service reform. On the contrary most of them are thorough believers in it. The difficulty has been that an extraneous municipal system, unsuited to the special needs of libraries, has been forced upon libraries in certain quarters. What the libraries desire to do is to gear in with the municipal civil service method through special examinations of its own; and this is the ideal plan. The metropolitan libraries are quite free in this respect, but in the city of New York there is a serious complication on the other side. The comptroller has provided an elaborate scheme for the formulation of accounts which the libraries are required to adopt, though in many respects it is utterly unsuited to their kind of bookkeeping and involves unnecessary expense. Mr. McAneny's presentation of the needs of budget committees was an excellent one in admirable spirit, and threw much light on the general problem.

## THE WORLD OF PRINT, AND THE WORLD'S WORK \*

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE, 1913

BY HENRY E. LEGLER, *Librarian, Chicago Public Library*

## I

TURNING for a text to Victor Hugo's stirring epic of Paris, these words may be found in the section for May, and in the third chapter thereof:

A library implies an act of faith  
Which generations still in darkness bid  
Sign in their night, in witness of the dawn.

When Johann Gutenberg in his secret workshop poured the molten metal into the rough matrices he had cut for separate types, the instrument for the spread of democracy was created. When early Cavaliers and Puritans planted the crude beginnings of free public schools, the forces of democracy were multiplied. When half a century ago the first meager beginnings of the public library movement were evolved, democracy was for all time assured. Thus have three great stages, separated each by a span of two hundred years from that preceding, marked that world development whose ultimate meaning is not equality of station or possession, but equality of opportunity.

Not without stress and strife have these yet fragmentary results been achieved. Not without travail and difficulties will universal acceptance be accorded in the days to come. But no one may doubt the final outcome which shall crown the struggle of the centuries. The world was old when typography was invented. Less than five centuries have passed since then, and in this interval—but a brief period in the long history of human endeavor—there has been more enlargement of opportunity for the average man and woman than in all the time that went before. Without the instrumentality of the printed page, without the reproductive processes that give to all the world in myriad tongues the thought of all the centuries, slavery, serfdom and feudalism would still shackle the millions not so fortunate as to be born to purple and ermine and fine linen.

The evolution of the book is therefore the history of the unfoldment of human rights. The chained tome in its medieval prison cell has been supplanted by the handy volume

freely sent from the hospitable public library to the homes of the common people. The humblest citizen, to-day, has at his command books in number and in kind which royal treasuries could not have purchased five hundred years ago. In the sixteenth century it took a flock of sheep to furnish the vellum for one edition of a book, and the product was for the very few; in the twentieth, a forest is felled to supply the paper for an edition, and the output goes to many hundred thousand readers. As books have multiplied, learning has been more widely disseminated. As more people have become educated, the demand for books has increased enormously. The multiplication of books has stimulated the writing of them, and the inevitable result has been a deterioration of quality proportioned to the increase in quantity. In the English language alone, since 1880, 206,905 titles of books printed in the United States have been listed, and 226,365 in Great Britain since 1882. Of these 433,270 titles, 84,722 represent novels—36,607 issued in the United States and 48,115 in Great Britain. Despite the inclusion of the trivial and the unsound in this vast mass of printed stuff, no one can doubt the magnitude of the service performed in the advancement of human kind. The universities have felt the touch of popular demand, and in this country at least some of them have attempted to respond. Through correspondence courses, short courses, university week conferences, summer schools, local forums, traveling instructors, and other media of extension, many institutions of higher learning have given recognition to the appeal of the masses. Logically with this enlargement of educational opportunity, the amplification of library facilities has kept pace. The libraries have become in a real sense the laboratory of learning. Intended primarily as great storehouses for the accumulation and preservation rather than the use of manuscripts and books, their doors have been opened wide to all farers in search of truth or mental stimulus.

In a report to the English King, Sir William Berkeley wrote as governor of Virginia

\* Read at the first general session, June 23.

in 1642: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

Governor Berkeley's sentiments, expressed by him in turgid rhetoric, were held in his day by most men in authority, but that did not prevent the planting of little schoolhouses here and there, and men of much vision and little property bequeathed their possessions for maintaining them. Many a school had its origin in a bequest comprising a few milch kine, a horse or two, or a crop of tobacco; in some instances slaves. From such beginnings, with such endowments, was evolved three hundred years ago the public system of education which to-day prodigally promises, though it but niggardly realizes, sixteen years of schooling for every boy and girl in the land.

## II

If the span of years needed for the development of the free library system has been much shorter, the hostile attitude of influential men and the privations that attended pioneer efforts were no less marked. As recently as 1889 the writer of an article in the *North American Review* labeled his attack: "Are public libraries public blessings?" and answered his own question in no uncertain negative. "Not only have the public libraries, as a whole, failed to reach their proper aim of giving the means of education to the people," he protested, "but they have gone aside from their true path to furnish amusement and that in part of a pernicious character, chiefly to the young." And he added: "I might have mentioned other possible dangers, such as the power of the directors of any library to make it a propaganda of any delusive ism or doctrine subversive of morality, society or government; but I prefer to rest my case here."

And it was somewhat later than this that the pages of the *Century* gave space to correspondence in opposition to the establishment of a public library system for the city of New York.

These were but echoes of earlier antagonisms.

For the documentary material dealing with the beginnings of the public library movement,

the searcher must delve within the thousand pages of a portly folio volume issued by the British government sixty years ago. If one possesses patience sufficient to read the immense mass of dry evidence compiled by a parliamentary commission and "presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty," some interesting facts in library history will be found. A young man of twenty-three, then an underling in the service of the British Museum, afterwards an eminent librarian, was one of the principal witnesses. Edward Edwards had the gift of vision. Half a century before public libraries became the people's universities, as they are to-day, his prophetic tongue gave utterance to what has since become the keynote of library aims and policies. Badgered by hostile inquisitors, ridiculed by press and politicians, he undeviatingly clung to his views, and he lived to see his prophecy realized.

Great libraries there had been before his day; remarkable as a storehouse of knowledge in printed form was, and is in our own day the institution with which he was associated. But in these rich reference collections intended for the student of research, the element of popular use was lacking. To have suggested the loan of a single book for use outside the four walls of the library would have startled and benumbed everyone in authority—and without authority—from the members of the governing board to librarian, sub-librarians, and messenger boys. This stripping faced the members of parliament, and without hesitation proclaimed his thesis.

"It is not merely to open the library to persons who, from the engrossing nature of their engagements of business, are at present utterly excluded from it, but it is also that the library may be made a direct agent in some degree in the work of national education. Let not anyone be alarmed lest something very theoretical or very revolutionary should be proposed. I merely suggest that the library should be opened to a class of men quite shut out from it by its present regulations."

Then he added: "In such a country as this there should be one great national storehouse. But in addition to this, there should be libraries in different quarters on a humbler scale, very freely accessible."

One of the ablest members of Parliament, William Ewart, of Liverpool, became intensely

interested in the views expressed by young Edwards, and from that day was counted the consistent champion of library privileges for the common people. Largely through his instrumentality, aided by such men as Richard Cobden, John Bright and Joseph Brotherton, Parliament passed an act "for the encouragement of museums." Out of this measure grew the later public libraries act. This notable step was not accomplished without bitter opposition.

"The next thing we will be asked to do," said one indignant member on the floor of the House, "is to furnish people with quoits and peg-tops and footballs at the expense of taxpayers. Soon we will be thinking of introducing the performances of Punch for the amusement of the people."

Events in England influenced similar movements in the United States. In a letter to Edward Everett, in 1851, Mr. George Ticknor gave the first impetus to the establishment of a free public library in Boston—the first in the new world to be maintained permanently by the people for the people.

"I would establish a library which differs from all free libraries yet attempted," he wrote. "I mean one in which any popular books, tending to moral and intellectual improvement, shall be furnished in such numbers of copies that many persons can be reading the same book at the same time; in short, that not only the best books of all sorts, but the pleasant literature of the day, shall be made accessible to the whole people when they most care for it; that is, when it is new and fresh."

### III

Sixty years after the date of Mr. Ticknor's letter, and chiefly within the last two decades of the period, the public library movement has assumed a place in public education, which, relatively, the public school movement attained only after three hundred years of effort. When Thomas Bodley died, in 1613, in all Europe there were but three libraries accessible to the public—the Bodleian, the Angelo Rocca at Rome, and the Ambrosian at Milan. In 1841 the Penny Cyclopaedia devoted about four inches of a narrow column to the subject of libraries, ancient and modern, and limited its reference to American libraries to one sen-

tence, obtained at second hand from an older contemporary:

"In the United States of America, according to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, the principal libraries are, or were in 1831, that of Harvard College, containing 36,000 volumes; the Philadelphia Library, containing 27,000; that of the Boston Athenaeum, containing 26,000; that of Congress, containing 16,000; and that of Charleston, containing 13,000."

It is only since 1867 that the federal government has deemed it worth while to compile library statistics, and the first comprehensive figures were gathered in 1875. It is worth noting that then they embraced all libraries comprising 300 volumes, and that in 1893 no mention is made of collections containing less than a thousand volumes, while the most recent official enumeration makes 5000 volumes the unit of consideration. From these official figures may be gleaned something of the extraordinary growth of libraries, both numerically and in size. In 1875, including school libraries, there were 2039 containing a thousand volumes, ten years later there were 4026, ten years after that 8000, and at this date there are in this class not less than 12,000, while the recorded number comprising three hundred volumes or more reaches the substantial total of 15,634, and 2208 of these catalog in excess of 5000 volumes each.

These figures show phenomenal growth, but even more impressive are the facts that give their full meaning in detail. From a striking compilation issued in Germany by *Die Brücke* a few weeks ago, together with figures extracted from individual library reports, special summaries derived by means of a questionnaire, supplemented by statistical material gathered by the Bureau of Education, the facts which follow have been deduced: Counting the great libraries of the world, the six continents abutting the seven seas possess 324 libraries whose book collections number in excess of 100,000 volumes each, and of these 79—or approximately one-fourth—are located in the Americas. Of the 70 American libraries 72 are in the United States, including university, public, governmental and miscellaneous institutions, with a combined collection of 10,205,000 volumes. If this statistical inquiry is pursued further, a reason becomes apparent why millions are starved for want of books

while other millions seemingly have a surfeit of them. In the rural regions, save in a handful of commonwealths whose library commissions or state libraries actively administer traveling libraries, the book supply is practically negligible. Even the hundreds of itinerating libraries but meagerly meet the want. All the traveling libraries in all the United States have a total issue annually less than that of any one of twenty municipal systems that can be named. The public library facilities in at least six thousand of the smaller towns are pitifully insufficient and in hundreds of them wholly absent. The movement to supply books to the people was first launched in the rural regions seventy years ago. Indeed the movement for popular education known as the American Lyceum, which forecast the activities of the modern public library just as the mechanics' institutes of Great Britain prepared the soil for them in that country, flourished chiefly in the less thickly settled centers of population. The early district school libraries melted away in New York state and Wisconsin and other states, and the devastated shelves have never been amply renewed. The library commissions are valiantly and energetically endeavoring to supply the want, but their efforts are all too feebly supported by their respective states. In this particular, the policy is that which unfortunately obtains as to all educational effort. More than 55 per cent. of the young people from 6 to 20 years old—about 17,000,000 of them—live in the country or in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants. According to an official report from which this statement is extracted, there are 5000 country schools still taught in primitive log houses, uncomfortable, unsuitable, unventilated, unsanitary, illy equipped, poorly lighted, imperfectly heated—boys and girls in all stages of advancement receiving instruction from one teacher of very low grade. It is plain why, in the summing up of this report, "illiteracy in rural territory is twice as great as in urban territory, notwithstanding that thousands of illiterate immigrants are crowded in the great manufacturing and industrial centers. The illiteracy among native-born children of native parentage is more than three times as great as among native children of foreign parentage, largely on account of the lack of opportunities for education in rural

America." In Indian legend Nokomis, the earth, symbolizes the strength of motherhood; it may yet chance that the classic myth of the hero who gained his strength because he kissed the earth may be fully understood in America only when the people learn that they will remain strong, as Mr. Münsterberg has put it, "only by returning with every generation to the soil."

#### IV

If the states have proved recreant to duty in this particular, the municipalities have shown an increasing conception of educational values. The figures make an imposing statistical array. In the United States there are 1222 incorporated places of 5000 or more inhabitants, and their libraries house 90,000,000 volumes, with a total yearly use averaging 110,000,000 issues. Four million volumes a year are added to their shelves, and collectively they derive an income of \$20,000,000. Their permanent endowments, which it must be regretfully said but 600 of them share, now aggregate \$40,000,000. Nearly all of these libraries occupy buildings of their own, Mr. Andrew Carnegie having supplied approximately \$42,226,338 for the purpose in the United States, and the balance of the \$100,000,000 represented in buildings having been donated by local benefactors or raised by taxation.

The population of these 1222 places is 38,758,584, considerably less than half that of the entire United States. Their book possessions, on the other hand, are nine times as great as those in the rest of the country; the circulation of the books nearly twelve times in volume. Closer analysis of these figures enforces still more strongly the actual concentration of the available book supply. The hundred largest cities of the United States, varying in size from a minimum of 53,684 to a maximum of 4,766,883, possess in the aggregate more books than all the rest of the country together, and represent the bulk of the trained professional service rendered. The great majority of the 3000 graduates whom the library schools have sent into service since the first class was organized in 1887, are in these libraries and in the university libraries. Forty per cent. of the books circulated are issued to the dwellers in these one hundred cities, and in fifteen of them the stupendous total of 30,000,834 issues for home reading was recorded last year.



Without such analysis as this, the statistical totals would be misleading. The concentration of resources and of trained service in large centers of population, comparatively few in number, makes evident the underlying cause for the modern trend of library development. A further study of conditions in these human hives justifies the specialized forms of service which have become a marked factor in library extension within a decade. With increased resources, with vastly improved internal machinery, with enlarged conception of opportunity for useful service, have come greater liberality of rules and ever-widening circles of activity, until to-day no individual and no group of individuals, remains outside the radius of library influence. If this awakened zeal has spurred to efforts that seem outside the legitimate sphere of library work, no undue concern need be felt. Neither the genius or enthusiasm of the individual nor the enterprise of a group of individuals will ever be permitted to go too rapidly or too far; the world's natural conservatism and inherited unbelief stand ever ready to retard or prevent.

## V

Specialization has been incorporated into library administration chiefly to give expeditious and thorough aid to seekers of information touching a wide variety of interests—business men, legislators, craftsmen, special investigators and students of every sort. This added duty has not diminished its initial function to make available the literature of all time, nor to satisfy those who go to books for the pure joy of reading. The recreative service of the library is as important as the educative, or the informative. For the great mass of people, the problem has been the problem of toil long and uninterrupted. The successful struggle of the unions to restrict the hours of labor has developed another problem almost as serious—the problem of leisure. Interwoven with this acute problem is another which subdivision of labor has introduced into modern industrial occupations—the terrible fatigue which results from a monotonous repetition of the same process hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Such blind concentration in the making of but one piece of a machine, or a garment, or a watch, or any other article of merchandise, without

knowledge of its relationship to the rest, soon wears the human worker out. There must be an outlet of play, of fun, or recreation. The librarian need not feel apologetic to the public because perchance his circulation statistics show that 70 per cent. of it is classed as fiction. If he wishes to reduce this percentage to 60 or 68 or 67, let him do it not by discouraging the reading of novels, but by stimulating the use of books in other classes of literature. But well does he merit his own sense of humiliation and the condemnation of the critics if he needs must feel ashamed of the kind of novels that he puts upon his shelves. To quote a fellow librarian who expresses admirably the value of such literature: "A good story has created many an oasis in many an otherwise arid life. Many-sidedness of interest makes for good morals, and millions of our fellows step through the pages of a story book into a broader world than their nature and their circumstances ever permit them to visit. If anything is to stay the narrowing and hardening process which specialization of learning, specialization of inquiry and of industry and swift accumulation of wealth are setting up among us, it is a return to romance, poetry, imagination, fancy, and the general culture we are now taught to despise. Of all these the novel is a part; rather, in the novel are all of these. But a race may surely find springing up in itself a fresh love of romance, in the high sense of that word, which can keep it active, hopeful, ardent, progressive. Perhaps the novel is to be, in the next decades, part of the outward manifestation of a new birth of this love of breadth and happiness."

Many of the factory workers are young men and young women, whose starved imaginations seek an outlet that will not be denied. In lieu of wholesome recreation and material, they will find "clues to life's perplexities" in salacious plays, in cheap vaudeville performances, in the suggestive pages of railway literature, in other ways that make for a lowering of moral tone. The reaction that craves amusement of any sort is manifest in the nightly crowded stalls of the cheap theaters. Eight million spectators view every moving picture film that is manufactured. It is estimated that one-sixth of the entire population of New York City and of Chicago attends the theaters on any Sunday of the year. One Sunday even-

ing, at the instance of Miss Jane Addams, an investigation was made of 466 theaters in the latter city, and it was discovered that in the majority of them the leading theme was revenge; the lover following his rival; the outraged husband seeking his wife's betrayer; or the wiping out by death of a blot on a hitherto unstained honor. And of course these influences extend to the children, who are always the most ardent and responsive of audiences. There is grave danger that the race will develop a ragtime disposition, a moving picture habit, and a comic supplement mind.

## VI

It is perhaps too early to point to the specialized attention which libraries have given to the needs of young people as a distinct contribution to society. Another generation must come before material evidence for good or ill becomes apparent. That the work is well worth the thought bestowed, whether present methods survive or are modified, may not be gainsaid. The derelicts of humanity are the wrecks who knew no guiding light. The reformatories and the workhouses, the penal institutions generally and the charitable ones principally, are not merely a burden upon society, but a reproach for duty unperformed. Society is at last beginning to realize that it is better to perfect machinery of production than to mend the imperfect product; that to dispense charity may ameliorate individual suffering, but does not prevent recurrence. And so more attention is being given prevention than cure.

"I gave a beggar from my little store  
Of well-earned gold. He spent the shining ore  
And came again, and yet again, still cold  
And hungry as before.

I gave a thought, and through that thought of mine,  
He found himself a man, supreme, divine,  
Bold, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold,  
And now he begs no more."

## VII

If numbers and social and industrial importance warrant special library facilities for children, certainly the same reasons underlie the special library work with foreigners which has within recent years been carried on extensively in the larger cities. Last month the Census Bureau issued an abstract of startling import to those who view in the coming of vast numbers from across the waters a menace

to the institutions of this democracy. According to this official enumeration, in but fourteen of fifty cities having over 100,000 inhabitants in 1910 did native whites of native parentage contribute as much as one-half the total population. The proportion exceeded three-fifths in only four cities. On the other hand, in twenty-two cities of this class, of which fifteen are in New England and the Middle Atlantic divisions, less than one-third of the population were native whites of native parentage, over two-thirds in all but one of these cities consisting of foreign-born whites and their children.

In his ode delivered at Harvard, Lowell eloquently referred to

"The pith and marrow of a Nation  
Drawing force from all her men,  
Highest, humblest, weakest, all,  
For her time of need, and then  
Pulsing it again through them  
She that lifts up the manhood of the poor,  
She of the open soul and open door,  
With room about her hearth for all mankind!"

This was written in 1865. Since then the rim of the Mediterranean has sent its enormous contribution of unskilled and unlettered human beings to the new world. There have been three great tides of migration from overseas. The first came to secure liberty of conscience; the second sought liberty of political thought and action; the third came in quest of bread. And of the three, incomparably the greater problem of assimilation is that presented by the last comers. Inextricably interwoven are all the complexities which face the great and growing municipalities, politically and industrially and socially. These are the awful problems of congestion and festering slums, of corruption in public life, of the exploitation of womanhood, of terrible struggle with wretchedness and poverty. Rightly directed, the native qualities and strength of these peoples will bring a splendid contribution in the making of a virile citizenship. Wrongly shaped, their course in the life of the city may readily become of sinister import. Frequently they are misunderstood, and they easily misunderstand. The problem is one of education, but it is that most difficult problem, of education for grown-ups. Here perhaps the library may render the most distinct service, in that it can bring to them in their own tongues the ideals and the underlying principles of life and custom in their adopted country; and through their chil-



dren, as they swarm into the children's rooms, is established a point of contact which no other agency could so effectually provide.

Under the repressive measures of old-world governments, the racial culture and national spirit of Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Balkan Slavs, and Russian Jews have been stunted. Here it is warmed into life and renewed vigor, and in generous measure it is given back to the land of their adoption. Such racial contribution must prove of enormous value, whether, as many sociologists believe, this country is to prove a great melting pot for the fusing of many races, or whether, as Dr. Zhitlowsky contends, there is to be one country, one set of laws, one speech, but a vast variety of national cultures, contributing each its due share to the enrichment of the common stock.

### VIII

Great changes have come about in the methods that obtain for the exercise of popular government. In a democracy whose chief strength is derived from an intelligent public opinion, the sharpening of such intelligence and enlargement of general knowledge concerning affairs of common concern are of paramount importance. Statute books are heavily cumbered with laws that are unenforced because public opinion goes counter to them. Non-enforcement breeds disrespect for law, and unscientific making of laws leads to their disregard. So the earliest attempts to find a remedy contemplated merely the legislator and the official, bringing together for their use through the combined services of trained economists and of expert reference librarians the principles and foundation for contemplated legislation and the data as to similar attempts elsewhere. Fruitful as this service has proved within the limitation of state and municipal officialdom, a broadened conception of possibilities now enlarges the scope of the work to include citizen organizations interested in the study of public questions, students of sociology, economics and political science, business men keenly alive to the intimate association—in a legitimate sense—of business and politics, and that new and powerful element in public affairs which has added three million voters to the poll lists in ten states, and will soon add eleven million voters more in the remaining thirty-eight. The new library service centering in state and municipal legislative reference

libraries, and in civics departments of large public libraries, forecasts the era, now rapidly approaching, when aldermen and state representatives will still enact laws and state and city officials will enforce them, but their making will be determined strictly by public opinion. The local government of the future will be by quasi-public citizen organizations directing aldermen and state legislators to accurately register their will. When representative government becomes misrepresentative, in the words of a modern humorist, democracy will ask the Powers that Be whether they are the Powers that Ought to Be. To intelligently determine the answer, public opinion must not ignorantly ask.

### IX

This has been called the age of utilitarianism. Such it unquestionably is, but its practicality is not disassociated from idealism. The resources of numberless commercial enterprises are each in this day reckoned in millions, and their products are figured in terms of many millions more, as once thousands represented the spread of even the greatest of industries. But more and more, business men are coming to realize that business organization as it affects for weal or woe thousands who contribute to their success, must be conducted as a trust for the common good, and not merely for selfish exploitation, or for oppression. As the trade guilds of old wielded their vast power for common ends, so all the workers gave the best at their command to make their articles of merchandise the most perfect that human skill and care could produce. Men of business whose executive skill determines the destiny of thousands in their employ, are growing more and more to an appreciation of the trusteeship that is theirs. A humane spirit is entering the relationship between employer and employed. Great commercial organizations are conducting elaborate investigations into conditions of housing, sanitation, prolongation of school life, social insurance and similar subjects of betterment for the toilers; but a brief span ago they were concerned chiefly with trade extension and lowering of wages, all unconcerned about the living conditions of their dependents. They too are now exemplifying the possession of that constructive imagination which builds large and beyond the present. For results that grow out of experience and of experiment they also

are in part dependent upon the sifted facts that are found in print. The business house library is a recent development, and in ministering in different ways to both employer and employed, gives promise of widespread usefulness.

With the tremendous recent growth of industrialism and the rapid multiplication of invention, the manifest need for making available the vast sum of gathered knowledge concerning the discoveries of modern science has evolved the great special libraries devoted to the varied subdivisions of the subject. Munificently endowed as many of them are, highly organized for ready access to material, administered to encourage use and to give expert aid as well, their great importance cannot be overestimated. What they accomplish is not wholly reducible to statistics, nor can their influence be readily traced, perhaps, to the great undertakings of to-day which overshadow the seven wonders of antiquity. But there can be no question that without the opportunities that here lie for study and research, and—no less important—without the skilled assistance freely rendered by librarian and bibliographer, special talent would often remain dormant and its possessor unsatisfied. Greater here would be the loss to society than to the individual.

### X

Thus the libraries are endeavoring to make themselves useful in every field of human enterprise or interest; with books of facts for the information they possess; with books of inspiration for the stimulus they give and the power they generate. Conjointly these yield the equipment which develops the constructive imagination, without which the world would seem but a sorry and a shriveled spot to dwell upon. The poet and the dreamer conceive the great things which are wrought; the scientist and the craftsman achieve them; the scholar

and the artist interpret them. Thus associated, they make their finest contribution to the common life. The builders construct the great monuments of iron and of concrete which are the expression of this age, as the great cathedrals and abbeys were of generations that have passed. Adapted as they are to the needs of this day, our artists and our writers have shown us the beauty and the art which the modern handiwork of man possesses. With etcher's tool one man of keen insight has shown us the art that inheres in the lofty structures which line the great thoroughfares of our chief cities, the beauty of the skylines they trace with roof and pediment. With burning words another has given voice to machinery and to the vehicles of modern industry, and we thrill to the eloquence and glow of his poetic fervor.

"Great works of art are useful works greatly done," declares Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, and rightly viewed the most prosaic achievements of this age, whether they be great canals or clusters of workmen's homes worthily built, or maybe more humble projects, have a greatness of meaning that carries with it the sense of beauty and of art.

In medieval days, the heralds of civilization were the warrior, the missionary, the explorer and the troubadour; in modern times, civilization is carried forward by the chemist, the engineer, the captain of industry and the interpreter of life—whether the medium utilized be pen or brush or voice. Without vision, civilization would wither and perish, and so it may well be that the printed page shall serve as symbol of its supreme vision. Within the compass of the book sincerely written, rightly chosen, and well used are contained the three chief elements which justify the library of the people—information, education, recreation.

The urge of the world makes these demands; ours is the high privilege to respond.

## THE LIBRARY, A NECESSITY OF MODERN BUSINESS\*

By N. C. KINGSBURY, *Vice-President, Amer. Tel. and Tel. Co.*

THE predicament in which I find myself this afternoon, it appears, has been brought about by the enthusiastic regard which our very able comptroller, Mr. DuBois, has for our library system.

This system is the particular pet of Mr. DuBois, and I dare say he has talked a good deal about it, with the result that he was asked to address you on this subject.

Now, Mr. DuBois, fortunately for him, is on a trip to the Pacific coast, and I have been delegated to perform this duty in his stead.

\* Read before the Special Libraries Association, Kaaterskill, June 24, 1913.

The circumstances in which I find myself remind me of an incident which occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, this winter, when my wife and several other ladies were walking on the street and noticed a little girl hugging in her arms a small, white pet. One of the ladies, attracted by the child's appearance and evident affection for the pet, stopped and said: "Why, my dear, with that lamb in your arms, your name should be Mary." Whereupon the little girl smiled and replied: "My name is not Mary, and this is a goat." Mr. DuBois seems to me to be the little girl; I do not know who the kind lady was who addressed the little girl, but there is no doubt in my mind that I am the goat.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the parent company of the Bell system. Through its subsidiary companies it carries on a telephone business in every state and territory with the exception of Alaska, and thus covers the entire country with a thin blanket. Its interests, therefore, are country-wide. If a fire occurs in Baltimore, an earthquake in San Francisco, a cyclone in Omaha, a flood in the middle west, or a business failure anywhere in the land, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company suffers a loss together with the people of the particular locality affected.

With the opportunity and the privilege of conducting a business throughout this broad territory, the company is charged also with a great civic duty, which I believe it fully appreciates and attempts to fulfill. It must supply facilities for twenty-six million telephone conversations every twenty-four hours. It must replace the facilities destroyed by fire, earthquake, cyclone, and flood. It must give those who are involved in a business failure every possible chance of recouping losses and re-establishing business. In other words, it must to the fullest extent of its ability deserve the patronage of the public, and work towards its ultimate object, which is to so arrange telephone business that everybody in the United States who has a telephone may be able to talk with everybody else in the United States who has a telephone.

It will be understood at once by this audience that in order to fulfill the highest ideal of such a duty, it is necessary to keep fully informed on a great many subjects. Super-

ficial information will not answer such a purpose. The knowledge must be comprehensive, exact, technical. The sources of information must be the best obtainable. The achievements, and records, and writings of the great doers and thinkers of the past must be available, and the last thought and the last word on a multitude of subjects must be constantly studied, analyzed, and where valuable adopted, in order to keep fully up to date. And therefore the main thought which I wish to impress upon you this afternoon is the necessity for a collection of printed records, or, in other words, a library.

The company has no general central library; such an arrangement would not be easily available to a large number of employees and executives, therefore the general theory is that special libraries so selected and located as to be of daily practical use to the several departments and a multitude of persons are more desirable than a single central library could possibly be.

This chain of special libraries comprises the following:

- Accounting library;
- Foreign statistical library;
- Public ownership library;
- Engineering library;
- Law library;
- Commission research library.

Duplication of books is, in the main, automatically avoided by the different character and purpose of the different libraries, but we do not hesitate to allow libraries to overlap to such an extent as this is found useful for the work. For instance, the accounting library has a few—but very few—books on general engineering and legal subjects; the few standard books on the telephone might probably be found in each of the libraries; some standard authorities on general accounting have a place in several of the other libraries.

Let us consider for a moment the necessity, purpose, and extent of these several collections.

*The accounting library.*—As modern business has expanded and developed and become more and more complicated, so methods of book-keeping, auditing and accounting have necessarily kept pace with the different lines of business to which they pertain. It was sufficient for the individual proprietor to know

how much he owed, how much was due him, and, in a general way, what his profit was during a given period of time; but such a bare outline would be quite insufficient to satisfy the stockholders of a great corporation, and, indeed, the stockholders have a right to know in detail just what is taking place in the corporation. Furthermore, in the telephone business, the public has a right to know exactly what is taking place, and every attempt to increase rates or to justify existing rates must be backed up by accurate, detailed statements as to the value of the property involved in giving service, cost of operation, depreciation, maintenance, etc.

Accounting, therefore, has become a science, a profession, and attracts men of the very highest intellectual grade.

The accounting library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is so called because it was originated for research and reference work in accounting and auditing subjects, and it is still especially strong along these lines. However, by natural extension to meet the demands made upon it, it now covers other subjects, more or less closely allied with accounting. For instance, while this library comprises some 1200 bound volumes, only about 150 volumes are classified under the general heading "Accounting-Auditing-Book-keeping."

The general purpose and intent in this part of this library has been to acquire only the modern books on the subject, and as the literature of accounting is not an extensive one, these 150 volumes cover the subject quite completely.

The real students of auditing and accounting have their attention drawn to many subjects which might seem to fall outside the strict lines of their profession, but which, in fact, are more or less closely related to their work. Thus, under the heading "Sociology" are several subjects which must be frequently referred to by real, earnest students of accounting.

Frequent recourse must be had to statistics, and to the recognized authorities on statistical methods, such as Bowley, Davenport, King, and Yule; also the general statistical reference books and the publications of the American Statistical Association are on hand and have come to be considered as necessary equipment for the accounting department.

The standard textbooks and publications on economics form a part of this library and the various publications of the Economic Association. The subjects of "Capital and labor," "Profit sharing," and "Compulsory insurance" are represented by the principal works and those of a general character bearing on these subjects.

Under the title "Bank money credit" there are some fifty volumes, dealing chiefly with the theory and practice of banking and of foreign exchange.

Under the subject of "Insurance" it is, of course, obvious that a large library could be collected, but it has been thought wise to limit the scope of this library to the principal authorities on the general subject, such as Hoffman, Huebner, Young, Walford, Tarn, and others.

Under "Commerce, communication" we believe we have about all the general works pertaining to the telegraph, telephone, and cable, but we do not carry in this particular library the technical works which would in general be classified under the useful arts, and with us are to be found in our engineering library.

Under the heading "Railroads and express" we have limited the books to about forty volumes, which in a general way cover the subjects fairly well, but which, of course, could be largely added to from the general literature on these subjects.

Accounting is, of course, an exact science, and the subject of mathematics, therefore, has a prominent place in an accounting library. This library contains textbooks for reference and quite a comprehensive collection of mathematical tables which are in daily use.

I find that in Dewey's classification the subject of accounting falls under useful arts as a sub-class of a sub-class and without further elucidation than its title "657 Bookkeeping-Accounts." We have retained the number 657, but have changed the title to "Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping," and have sub-classified with reference not only to the present literature on the subject, but also, and more especially, to the development and expansion of that literature in the future, it being our general idea that accounting literature in the near future will be much more extensive and satisfactory than it is at the present time.

This library acquires also the principal books on business management, under which head-

ing a literature is rapidly developing. We hear so much nowadays about "Efficiency" and the so-called "Scientific management" that it is necessary for our people to continually keep abreast of the times and take advantage of the best thought on these important subjects.

This library also contains encyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases, directories, manuals of statistics, and other reference books which must be constantly available.

A trained librarian is in charge of the accounting library, and it is conducted according to modern library methods. This has been found very advantageous, and the activity of the work is indicated by the circulation for 1912, which was 1780 books, 476 papers, 376 pamphlets, but these figures do not include the reference work and the research work which is done in the library without the withdrawal of books.

The real value of the library is, of course, best indicated by its constant use, and this use may be roughly described as being of three kinds:

1. For detailed working purposes; many of the people in the accounting department are engaged in constructive work, such as developing and perfecting accounting systems, clerical methods, or statistical data on general subjects. In such original or research work the library is not merely useful, but is, of course, absolutely necessary.

2. For educational purposes in the training of accountants; it is impossible for us to find thoroughly trained accountants in our line of work; the young men in the department must be trained and developed along special accounting lines, but at the same time, it is desirable from their standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the company that these young men have the opportunity to develop themselves by a broad, general study of accounting and all of its kindred subjects.

3. For general reference and consultation by other departments of the business. This use of the accounting library is steadily increasing, and promises to become more and more important as time goes on. Any person with the company who desires to look up a special matter or to do some general reading along the line of accounting, finance or economics, naturally turns to this library for material and for assistance by the librarian.

A card catalog is kept and a classified catalog of bound volumes is to be printed this year.

*Foreign statistical library.*—Our foreign statistical library is necessary in order that we may know what is going on in our line of business all over the world.

We claim to have in the United States the largest and best system of telephony in the world. We always want to make good that claim, and in order to do so we must be continually alert, lest the palm be snatched from our hands.

In a broad way our foreign statistical library covers the following classifications:

1. Annual reports of foreign telephone and telegraph administrations and companies.

2. Bound volumes of foreign technical and trade periodicals.

3. All foreign official telephone and telegraph publications other than annual reports. All official and non-official statistical publications dealing incidentally with telephone and telegraph statistics, and all general statistical books, such as census publications, year books, etc.

4. Works of a legal nature, such as legislative or parliamentary hearings, debates, etc.

5. Historical and narrative works on the telephone, telegraph and allied subjects.

6. Foreign trade books, subscribers' directories, etc.

7. Special technical books and dictionaries.

This library at the present time includes something over 1000 volumes. As the above classification shows, these volumes deal not only with foreign telephone and telegraph statistics, but also with many general foreign statistics, such as population and commercial statistics. These books have been gathered from about seventy different countries, and together with a number of general books, including the above classification, represent every country in the world.

We are constantly studying to improve our methods, and have come to know that the most intelligent sort of study looking towards improvement is to know what the other fellow is doing. We constantly are forced to compare our rates with the rates for telephone service in other countries. We are constantly called upon to compare our service with telephone service in other countries, and in the consid-



eration of all these questions lies the value and the necessity of this foreign statistical library.

I might also say that we have to answer questions which our honored president, Mr. Vail, is continually propounding. He is the greatest user of statistics I have ever known, and he doesn't want to wait for an answer when he asks a question. I was amused the other day to hear Mr. Gifford, our statistician, say that Mr. Vail called him up on the telephone from Boston and asked him how many horse-power were developed in the United States annually by steam and water power. Of course, Mr. Vail waited on the telephone until Mr. Gifford told him.

*Public ownership library.*—There are some questions of broad, general interest which have such a peculiar and particular interest to the company that it has been thought wise to collect special information concerning them. One of these is the subject of public ownership.

In compiling the special information on public ownership an attempt has been made to begin, first, with a complete compilation of all past information of a special character, dating as far back, in some instances, as the middle of the nineteenth century, which, because of its official or semi-official nature, has been deemed worth while collecting, as a substantial foundation upon which to build the compilation of current and future information. First of all, then, an attempt was made to gather all information of an official nature bearing in any way upon the subject of public ownership, irrespective of the public utility involved. All official documents bearing upon the subject of public ownership were gathered, for the two-fold purpose of general information as to the status and trend of public ownership, and the possible utilization of information so gathered.

This information, including not only official literature as to the United States, but also as to England, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and other foreign countries, has been used as a foundation for the collection of current official information for the United States and foreign countries. This includes such documents as those of the United States Senate and House reports, English Parliamentary reports, French Senate reports, special reports of official committees, reports of heads of departments where utilities are publicly owned

and operated. As a further guide to this class of current official information, current newspaper reports, reviews, the *Congressional Record*, foreign newspaper and periodical information, etc., have been used, together with special lists prepared in connection with such subject matter, such as the price lists issued by the Library of Congress, lists of references furnished in books and treatises on the experience of foreign countries with public ownership, etc. Whenever reference is made in any newspaper, review, digest or list to an official document, specially issued, the matter is taken up with a view to the availability of such official literature for our purpose.

As to information which is not official, such as that which appears in books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., a more general method of collecting information has been adopted. All available book reviews are noted in this library, and such books as are deemed of especial note are purchased for direct use and reference. Those books which appear to be of lesser availability are noted in a general card index. Pamphlets referred to in newspapers, reviews and reports which may in any way be interesting are directly procured for filing in this library, and such others as are of more remote availability are listed in the general card index.

Recourse is had to an extensive clipping bureau, and also to a number of bureaus which give digests of pertinent information, the latter serving not only as a general information guide, but also as an index to original data which may be deemed of value and interest. All magazines and other current periodicals which are, in any way, likely to be interesting for purposes of general information or as a follow-up guide to other information are especially scrutinized. In addition, a large number of foreign periodicals, some two dozen in number, are regularly received by this library, are indexed, and filed for handy reference.

There are, approximately, 200 bound volumes in this library and about 1000 unbound periodicals, pamphlets, reports, etc., together with a considerably larger number of clippings, loose papers, and the like.

This is a very live subject, and books are being added to the library at the rate of about ten a month, and this number does not include the bound official and other regular reports.

but relates only to special works on the general subject of public ownership.

The bound volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., are filed on book shelves, while the loose papers, clippings, etc., are filed in ring binders.

As a cross division for literature, included in bound volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., a rough arrangement is observed as to the regularity or irregularity with which the literature is published; that is, bound volumes and pamphlets which are more or less regular in time and circumstance of publication are kept together on the shelves, so that they may be added to indefinitely, without disturbing the filing arrangement. The arrangement on the shelves is, first, by country, and under country, by group (*i.e.*, Reports of Postmasters-General), and then by year, or other interval of publication. Volumes and pamphlets irregular in time and circumstance of publication are filed together, on the shelves, by country, and, under country, by a straight consecutive-number filing, depending upon the mere accidental sequence of adding to the shelves.

The material consisting of loose papers, clippings, etc., is filed in ring binders, first by country, and under country by date. The file number indicates not only the country of filing, but also the date (down to the month) and exact location within the files.

As a ready index to material available in these different groups of publications, a current file or general index is maintained. This file is triplicate in nature. That is, for every piece of literature thus indexed there are three cards: a card filed alphabetically by author; a card filed alphabetically by the subject involved (*i.e.*, utility concerning which public ownership is discussed, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, lighting and power, etc., with a further indication as to whether the treatment involves public ownership by national or provincial authority, or public ownership by municipal authority); and a card filed alphabetically by country involved. Where a single piece of literature treats of public ownership in more than one of the above phases, such as more than one country, or more than one utility, additional cards are made to cover such duplicate phase of treatment of the sub-matter.

*Engineering library.*—When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 he,

of course, accomplished the most far-reaching and important work which can ever take place in the art of telephony, but important as that discovery was, it still was but the beginning of hundreds of discoveries and developments which were necessary in order to make the invention of Dr. Bell available for the transmission of human speech.

Ever since that time hundreds of engineers have been busily engaged in study, research, and experiment, which have resulted in the invention of several hundred devices which are now used and necessary in the everyday employment of the telephone. Together with the general science of electricity, the art of telephony has been growing and developing at a tremendous pace, so that a telephone equipment man who might have known all about telephone apparatus five years ago would know little about telephone apparatus as employed to-day in a modern telephone exchange.

This work continues, and refinements in equipment and apparatus, the result of engineering experiments and studies, are being made, and in no branch of the business is there a greater necessity for a library than in the engineering department.

The engineering library contains about 1500 printed volumes, and consists of specially selected works on the following subjects: mathematics, physics, electricity and magnetism, chemistry, materials, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, telegraphy, telephony, and patents, together with a miscellaneous collection on architecture and other allied branches. To this should be added many volumes and bound periodicals. This library contains all of the United States patents for telephony and related subjects. These patents are reviewed by the engineering department as fast as they are issued, are bound, and carefully indexed and placed in the library.

Sixty technical periodicals are subscribed for, and the publications of the leading scientific and technical societies of the world are received.

In addition to these, the engineering library contains over 3000 unprinted volumes, consisting of manuscript reports of the company's engineers and other engineers, and these date from the very beginning of the telephone art. These reports include accounts of important original research work, of the innumerable



technical tests which the engineers are constantly making upon all new devices pertaining to the art of telephony, and exhaustive studies made from time to time upon a great variety of subjects pertaining to the development of telephony. These reports, which are kept up to date, have not merely an historical value, but they are of great practical value, being constantly made use of by the engineers in their work.

One branch of the engineering department's work consists in making what are familiarly called "fundamental plans," which plans provide broadly for the telephonic development of cities and towns for a period of twenty years in advance. These plans necessitate the most careful forecasts of growth, and population, and business development in all of the principal cities and towns of the United States.

If a large business block is to be erected in any city, the telephone company must be ready to serve the subscribers in that business block. The company cannot continually dig up the streets, put in underground cables, string overhead wires, every time a new telephone is required. It must be ready to serve; hence these fundamental plans are absolutely necessary, and form a part of the valuable data filed in the engineering library.

In the patent division of the engineering library is to be found a technical library of, broadly speaking, 5000 volumes. The beginnings of this patent library were coeval with the earliest days of the telephone business. From its inception the aim has been so far as possible to get together substantially everything, or at any rate everything valuable, that has been published concerning the sciences of electricity and magnetism, and indeed the other sciences in so far as they relate to electricity and magnetism, embracing also substantially all the textbooks and manuals dealing with the several industrial arts which are based upon such sciences.

Furthermore, it has been found expedient to collect copies of all the patents that have from the beginnings of the United States patent system been issued upon electrical, magnetical and kindred subjects by the Patent Office, and to bind these with complete indices; so that the library now comprises a full list of the American patents, together with a more specialized list of British, French and German patents.

What has been described might well be

called the working or every-day part of the engineering library, but the engineering work touches the affairs of the company at so many different points that recourse must be had from time to time to other libraries.

A few years ago it was our good fortune to secure a very valuable, comprehensive library, which includes substantially all publications relating to electricity since 1865, in all languages. This library we have presented to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is especially strong in periodical publications and is brought down to the year 1910. Pretty nearly everything in the way of periodicals relating to electrical engineering is included in this collection.

In addition to the periodicals, practically all of the recent works on electrical engineering make the collection immensely valuable for working reference.

This library also includes very interesting old, rare volumes. Motley says regarding this library that in many respects it is the best electrical library that has ever been gotten together. In addition to its electrical works it contains much relating to metallurgy, and is said to contain all the publications that have been made relating to aeronautics.

This library is, of course, available to our engineering department, as is also the magnificent library which the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and its allied societies have established.

*Law library.*—Last but not least is the law library, and also the library of commission research, to which it is closely allied. The library of the legal department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company necessarily comprises a complete set of the statutes and session laws of all of the states and territories of the United States, as well as of the Federal government; the West Publishing Company edition of all the decisions of the highest courts of the states, from about the year 1885. It also includes complete sets of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of New York State; recent editions of standard textbooks on legal subjects of interest to telephone corporations; general digests of decisions and encyclopedias of laws covering the United States and the state of New York, and many volumes covering the reports of governmental officials, municipal ordinances, state manuals, etc. This

library subscribes to all the principal legal magazines, which tend to keep the legal department abreast of the academic thought on legal subjects.

The library contains a complete subject catalog of books and also a subject index to telephone cases.

It has not been the aim to assemble a complete law library, but to have available those books for which the legal department has constant and immediate use. There are about 5000 volumes in the law library, which constitute what the lawyers term a splendid working library.

*Commission research library.*—You have all doubtless heard a good deal of late about government by commission, and we are having a good deal of it in this country at this time. The Federal government has the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I believe at the present time all except three of the states—Delaware, Utah, and Wyoming—have state commissions established by the state legislatures, with as many different species of supervision and control over public service corporations as there are commissions.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company welcomes gladly supervision by commission, believing that a body of men specially selected, with time and facility for investigation, performing a quasi-judicial function, is the best sort of a tribunal with which to deal.

It is, of course, necessary for the company to keep in touch with all of these various commissions and to collect all the available literature pertaining to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different state commissions. This library now numbers about 1000 volumes, and is increasing very rapidly. Logically this library started with the fundamental

laws passed by the United States and the various states establishing the commissions and outlining their duties and powers. The library also includes the annual reports, the periodical reports and the special reports of all the supervising state commissions, as well as the decisions, the orders, the opinions, the rulings, the findings, and in many cases the evidence brought out in many of the rate cases which have been decided by the commissions.

The importance of this data may at once be appreciated in considering the fact that so far as administrative functions go the rulings of these commissions are absolutely binding on the public service corporations over which they exercise supervision. There is no appeal from the rulings of the commissions so far as administrative functions go.

All of these reports of the acts of the commissions are carefully filed, indexed and cross-indexed, so as to be immediately available.

Such is a brief outline of the different libraries which are found necessary to the telephone business. Such a library is in large measure a record of the mistakes and the achievements, the successes and the failures, of the past. In thinking of the value—nay, of the necessity—of a modern library to modern business, this question at once arises: What could we do without these records? We know what the ancients did—they groped about in uncertainty and darkness and doubt; they went as far as they could with logic, with philosophy, and then had recourse to various omens and divinations. But if we would decide on a wise course for the future we look to the records of the past; we weigh the successes and the failures of those who have gone before us, and instead of journeying to the oracle of Delphi, we naturally turn to the modern library.

### THE WOMAN ON THE FARM\*

BY LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Wisconsin Library Commission*

MODERN programs of library extension through public libraries as distinguished from traveling library systems are practically confined to an arbitrary line drawn tightly around the city's limits. Charters, laws, or ordinances, under which many libraries operate, are usually interpreted to restrict the use of such institu-

tions to a narrow area, and no great attempt has been made through legislation, save in California and a few isolated examples elsewhere, to extend library privileges to adjacent rural communities. It is a happy omen for the future that the president of the American Library Association, the custodian of a library catering to two million city dwellers with a circulation second in rank to Greater New York, should have seen fit on his own initiative to place

\* Read before the Children's Librarians Section of the American Library Association, Kaaterskill Conference, June 25, 1913.

among the topics of this meeting the needs of the woman on the farm, the real founder of the city's citizenship.

"Who's the greatest woman in history?" was the query debated by Kansas school teachers recently. They considered Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Semiramis, Cleopatra, Cornelia, Catherine of Russia, Maria Theresa, Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony and half a hundred others. When they came to deciding, all the names known to fame were ruled out, and to whom do you suppose the judges awarded the palm? Here is the answer: "The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finds time for intellectual improvement."

These teachers knew the woman; they knew the drudgery she faced at four or five o'clock every morning the year 'round. There are twenty millions of her in this country of ours; she makes up nearly one-fourth of the population of the country, and while we are dealing with these most "vital statistics" we may include the tragic fact that 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of those committed to insane hospitals are from rural districts, the farm woman constituting the great majority thereof. And yet the needs of this great deserving class of "humans" with minds and hearts even more receptive to ideas than are city women—the needs of such as these are as yet almost wholly unrealized by librarians aside from Commission workers. No committee of the American Library Association has ever had the joy of working out a program of library extension from the great city systems to rural readers. The question put by the then President Roosevelt to his Country Life Commission, "How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive?" still awaits solution from the library standpoint.

Though agriculture is our oldest and by far our largest and most important industry, it has only recently occurred to us in the United States that we had a rural problem. It is only within the last decade or so that we have awakened to the fact that there is a rural as well as an urban problem, and the library

world is too prone to keep from recognizing it. We are not concerned in this connection with the problem of the retired farmer who moves into a town to spend his last days, which are seemingly all he is willing to spend, nor shall we discuss those restless flat dwellers of our cities who, tempted by such alluring and wholly immoral titles as "The fat of the land," "A self-supporting home," "Three acres and a cow," or "Three acres and liberty," for those to whom "the idea of liberty is more inspiring than that of the cow," attempt to start ginseng, guinea pig, pheasant, and peacock farms, and who soon return to the city as shorn of guineas as the pigs they leave behind them.

In the serious solution of this problem, we may in truth differ as to the sort of farmers we would benefit. As Sir Horace Plunkett has said in his "Rural problem in America," "the New York City idea is probably that of a Long Island home where one might see on Sunday, weather permitting, the horny-handed son of week-day toil in Wall street, rustically attired, inspecting his Jersey cows and aristocratic fowls. These supply a select circle in New York City with butter and eggs at a price which leaves nothing to be desired unless it be some information as to cost of production. Full justice is done to the new country life when the Farmers' Club of New York fulfills its chief function—the annual dinner at Delmonico's. Then agriculture is extolled in fine Virgilian style, the Hudson villa and the Newport cottage being permitted to divide the honors of the rural revival with the Long Island home. But to my bucolic intelligence," concludes Sir Horace, "it would seem that against the back-to-the-land movement of Saturday afternoon the captious critic might set the rural exodus of Monday morning."

To the New England librarian there probably comes the picture of rugged, bean-clad hills with electrics in every valley eager to take the intellectual rustics to the Lowell lectures or the Boston Symphony Orchestra. That books are appreciated in the rural districts even in a state that boasts a library in every town is shown by a letter from one who had received the volumes sent out by the Massachusetts Society to Encourage Studies at Home: "I do not know where I should stop if I tried to tell how much these library books have helped me in my isolated life—I have

craved so much and there seemed no access possible to anything I wanted. I have lived always with a longing for something different; life was a burden to be carried cheerfully, yet I never quite conquered the feeling that the burden was heavy. Books have taken away that feeling, and before I was aware, the load was gone. I have written thus of myself not because my individual experience is of importance enough to interest any one, but because I believe the world is full of people with the same wants that I have, and it may be some satisfaction to know how fully you are supplying them."

To the librarian of New Jersey, the isolated dwellers of the salt marshes would come to mind. Maryland suggests to some librarian-epicures the oyster farm, with its succulent product, but to others comes the vision of the "real thing," supplied as in Washington county with the ideal arrangement of central library, branches, deposit stations, traveling libraries and automobile delivery to the very doors of the Maryland farm homes—the most ideal arrangement of rural extension that exists in America to-day. To the Georgian, the "cracker" presents itself with its "Unceda book" appeal. The mountain white of Kentucky who comes to Berea in his seventeenth year to learn his letters would surely appreciate an opportunity to go on with them when he gets "back home." In the north middle west, where farms are still surrounded by a fringe of pine and an "Infinite Destiny," a farmer's wife writes as follows:

"For many years I have lived on a farm on the cleared land of northern Wisconsin, and I have made an earnest study of the conditions that surround the lives of the average isolated farmer and his family; I have seen all of the loneliness and desolation of their lives; I have witnessed all the dreariness and poverty of their homes.

"I have been with them when our nearest railroad station meant a 28-mile trip through bottomless mud or over shaking corduroy; where our nearest post-office was eighteen miles away over the same impassable roads, and where we were often without mail for weeks at a time; when the nearest public library was sixty miles away; when the only element of culture or progress we possessed was the little backwoods school, housed in a tumble-

down log shack and presided over by careless or incompetent teachers. I have watched civilization come to us, step by step—the railroad, the rural mail delivery, the country telephone, and other modern rural conveniences. But, before any of these, right into the midst of our lonely backwoods life, came the traveling library, for it is characteristic of the traveling library that it is not dependent on modern conveniences for its appearance. I can recall the thrill of joy with which we received our first case of books. I read their titles over and over, handled and caressed them in a perfectly absurd manner. Almost all of the books were old friends of mine, but to our little neighborhood of foreigners they were 'brand new,' and the enthusiasm over that library knew no bounds.

"We had a regular literary revival that winter. We talked books in season and out of season; and from talking about the books in the little library we fell to talking of other books; of books we had read in our younger, happier days. It mattered little if in the course of these conversations books and authors were hopelessly mixed.

"I cannot say that we derived any great amount of knowledge from our first library, but I do know that it brought into our little backwoods settlement that which we needed much more—hope and courage and an interest in life. That was my first introduction to the traveling library, but during the years that have gone since then I have seen much of the work of these little cases of books. While it is true that the traveling library does not always meet with as enthusiastic a reception as our little settlement gave it that winter, yet it always comes to our rural communities as a help and inspiration. My appreciation of the worth of the traveling library has grown with the years.

"Once a library meant nothing but rows of books, and its influence was confined to narrow limits. However, with the establishment of the traveling library these books have become veritable missionaries, penetrating to all sorts of dreary, isolated places, carrying with them a culture and a pleasure that will aid in illuminating the long, dreary path of existence with the color of happiness."

As one farmer's wife has it in another locality. "Good books drive away neighborhood

discussion of the four deadly D's—Diseases, Dress, Descendants, and Domesticities."

Olive Schreiner in her wonderful and heart-searching study of "Woman and labor" has pointed out that at first woman hunted with the man rather than *for* him (the italics are ours), and later, when the race settled in one spot, the woman was the tiller of the soil and the man the hunter and warrior. Then when man no longer needed to hunt or fight, the woman moved within the house and the man tilled the fields. The woman became the isolated one. Isolation is the menace of farm life just as congestion is of city life. This isolation has a depressing effect upon the intellectual life of those who require the stimulus of contact with others to keep their minds active. The woman on the farm, as Mr. Bailey has pointed out, is apt to become a fatalist. Floods, drought, storms, tornadoes, untimely frosts, backward seasons, blight, predatory beasts, animal and plant diseases render a season's great labor of no avail or destroy the fruits of it within the hour. Along with these perennial discouragements comes the interminable round of getting up before sunrise and cooking, baking, dishwashing, sewing, mending, washing and ironing clothes from day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year, with additional work peculiar to the seasons, such as at planting times, threshing and harvesting, fruit gathering and preserving, etc., etc., etc. The work of the farm is carried on in direct connection with the home, thus differing from nearly all other large industries, such as manufacturing and the like. The fact that agriculture is still a family industry, where the work and home life are not separated, differentiates it from life in the city with its lack of a common business interest among all the members of the family. This condition tends to make rural life stable. The whole family stay at home evenings and one book is read aloud to the entire family circle. We still find the big family in the country where bridge whist and race-suicide—cause and effect—are as yet unknown. But the big family puts cares and responsibilities upon the mother on the farm, and when one sees the bent form, the tired carriage, the warped fingers, and the thin, wrinkled features of so many farmers' wives, one does not at first see anything but cruelty to animals in urging recreation and reading

upon such overburdened women. But a brighter industrial day is at hand. From perpetual motion to hours of reasonable industrial requirements the daily working period of the farmer is coming to be reduced by labor-saving machinery. The modern gasoline engine, to my mind the most important contribution to civilization and culture of recent times, now pumps the water, saws and cuts the wood, runs the lighting plant, the washing machine, the milking machine, the cream separator, the churn, the sewing machine, the bread-mixer, the vacuum cleaner, the lawn mower, the coffee grinder, the ice cream freezer and even the egg-beater. These, with the fireless cooker, have relieved the housewife and made time for reading and other recreation. Good roads, rural free delivery, the interurban trolley car, the automobile and the rural telephone are removing the oldtime isolation and are making possible enjoyment and a culture and refinement equal to that of the business and professional classes of the cities. One thing only is withheld from distinctly rural communities—the opportunity to get good books.

It has been said so often it has become a truism that the rural districts are the seed bed from which the cities are stocked with people. Upon the character of this stock more than upon anything else does the greatness of a nation and the quality of its civilization ultimately depend. The importance of doing something with and for these people is paramount, for the farms furnish the cities not alone with material products, but with men and women. Census returns indicate that cities are gaining on the country all the time. We who wish to stop the rural exodus must coöperate with other agencies to make farm life more attractive, and this we can do by opening our doors to farmers and their wives, the makers of men. It is our city's self-protection that there should come from the farms strong, well-educated minds, and we each should contribute our share to this end. A Chinese philosopher has said: "The well being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufacturing and commerce are its branches and its life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break away and the tree dies." State universities and other free educational agencies are recognizing the fact that not the few but all, farm and city-bred alike, must be



educated for life and through life. Commencement day is no longer the educational day of judgment for the individual. Rural consolidated high schools are being built to supplement the little red school-house. Libraries, through extension of their service, must aid in the great agrarian movement of the day. We cannot all, perhaps, have the ideal arrangement as worked out in Maryland by Miss Titcomb. It may not be possible to cover other states with book wagons as Delaware proposes to do. We may not accomplish the California ideal of the county as the unit. We may not be able to send traveling libraries on their beneficent mission, but we each may try to let down the bars at our own reservoirs, so that whosoever is athirst may come and drink of the waters of life freely.

#### AMERICAN MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS— A LIBRARIAN'S VIEW \*

BY JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Department Librarian, Economics and Sociology, University of Illinois Library*

ACCOMPANYING the great awakening of interest in American municipal affairs in the last two decades, and in some places anticipating it, American public and university libraries have been accumulating collections of the official documents of representative municipalities, a field of literary output long neglected. In addition to the ordinary citizen, the student or city official who may find these documents of use, this "civic awakening" has in the last half dozen years produced both the municipal reference library and the bureau of municipal research, two institutions which have great need for good libraries of this type.

During this same period, however, the improvement in the form of publication, both of individual documents and the collected documents of cities, from the standpoint of reference use, has by no means kept pace with the demand for the documents themselves. Even the problems of distribution and local preservation have not received the attention they deserve, except in a few scattered instances, despite the necessity for at least local preservation and the great desirability of having a responsible and permanent distributing office and exchange for the benefit of officials and libraries in other municipalities.

A study of the manner of publishing and distributing municipal documents and also an examination of the form in which the volumes of collected city documents are published may prove profitable.

First, there is great lack of uniformity among our cities with regard to almost all questions

relating to the publication and distribution of both the separate and collected reports of municipal officers. Specific inquiry among the cities themselves reveals this. Take, for example, the question of publishing and financing the separate departmental reports. In New York City this is in the hands of the Board of City Record, consisting of the mayor, corporation counsel and comptroller. The executive officer of the board is termed the supervisor of the city record. The funds by which these department reports are financed are a part of the general fund for city printing appropriated to this board. San Francisco puts the burden of expense on the general fund of the Board of Supervisors, the legislative branch of the city government, which has jurisdiction over all city printing. Similarly, in Cleveland the City Council has control, and departmental printing at city expense must be authorized by it. In Grand Rapids the city clerk handles the publication, also through general funds.

In numerous places, however, departmental printing is paid for out of departmental funds, in some cases from specific printing funds, in others from general maintenance funds. In Chicago and Milwaukee, departments have a specific printing fund. In Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City and Newark general department funds meet the expense.

In most of the above named cities, the separate departments, either by law or by courtesy, control the distribution of their separate reports. A Boston ordinance provides that the city messenger "shall have the care, custody, and distribution of all documents, pamphlets, and books printed for the City Council." But by courtesy, departments control the distribution of any number of copies they desire. The San Francisco situation is similar, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors being legally in control. In the other cities, the departments themselves control this matter except where there is a municipal reference department or a municipal reference library. Where that is the case it usually becomes a central distributing agency and by exchange with other cities acquires a collection of municipal documents for comparative research purposes.

Such is the case with the Kansas City Municipal Reference Library, which is made an exchange agency by the ordinance creating it, and with the Municipal Reference Library of Chicago which came under the jurisdiction of the Public Library of that city by ordinance March 31, 1913. In Milwaukee, apparently, no one is specifically authorized to distribute reports, the departments doing whatever distribution is done, but the Municipal Reference Library expects eventually to acquire this function. When the Municipal Reference Department of the Cleveland Public Library is further developed, it will doubtless be able to assume a similar function for Cleveland.

The bound volumes of collected municipal

\* Reprinted from *Special Libraries*, June, 1913.

reports, in contrast with the separate departmental reports just discussed, are usually issued by the city clerk, or some equivalent officer, and their publication financed from general funds. In St. Louis, the cost is provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance by the comptroller; in San Francisco by the general fund of the Board of Supervisors; in Cleveland through authorized expenditure by the city clerk, and similarly in Newark and Grand Rapids.

The city messenger distributes them in Boston; while in St. Louis the Municipal Reference Library, by arrangement with the city register's office, performs this duty. In San Francisco the clerk of the Board, and in Cleveland and Newark, the city clerk distributes. In Newark, however, this is actually done by a branch of the city clerk's office which has charge of the Municipal Reference Library, located in the city hall. Again, in Kansas City, the Municipal Reference Library and in Grand Rapids the Public Library are the distributing agencies for the collected documents.

Uniformity in all these matters may not be essential, and general rules suitable to all cities regarding the manner of publishing and financing the publication of city documents cannot be formulated. One thing is certain, however, and that is that there should be a responsible and permanent central distributing agency, preferably one interested in the work and taking advantage of its function as such to acquire by exchange with other cities a library of municipal documents. The Municipal Reference Library is the logical place to locate such responsibility, and has been urged for the place for some time by the National Municipal League.

In cities lacking such an institution, the Public Library should endeavor to acquire the responsibility. Opposition to such an attempt may be expected from departments which feel that some authority over their own property is being taken from them; but this should be overcome by making them understand that simply the physical burden of distributing is being taken from them and that the reports are as much at their disposal as formerly. Department mailing lists will still be maintained. This would be quite in harmony with the suggestions of the President's commission on economy and efficiency concerning the distribution of the reports of the various offices of the United States Government. Its recommendations were that the distribution of federal documents of all kinds be centralized in the office of the superintendent of documents, an office well equipped to assume such a duty.

Turning now to the form of publication of collected city documents what do we find? Let us examine those of four typical cities with a view to suggesting possible improvements in form only. The cities selected are of varying sizes and are selected at random, though a more extended comparative study

shows that they may be regarded as indeed typical. The documents of Bangor (Maine), Cambridge (Massachusetts), Boston and Cleveland will serve our purpose.

The collected documents of Bangor (population 24,803 in 1910), for the fiscal year 1911-1912, form a continuously paged octavo volume of 399 pages, bound in dark green cloth and exhibiting a good quality of press work on paper fairly well suited to its task. The title-page signifies that within are the mayor's address, the annual reports of the several departments, and the receipts and expenditures for the municipal year 1911-1912. No table of contents is given. Preceding even the mayor's address is a page showing the Bangor city government 1911-1912 on which appear the names of the mayor, city clerk and clerk of board, aldermen and common councilmen, by wards. The separate reports then follow in no discoverable order and have in no instance individual table of contents or index. Following the last report is a directory of the city government for 1912-1913, complete, including even a table of salaries. A three-page index—single column—closes the volume.

Considering form only, without regard to data presented, several things seem obvious. A table of contents to the whole should certainly be furnished; and the separate reports should be arranged in some definite order. Add a consecutive number to the documents thus arranged and you have a convenient method of citation by merely referring to Doc. 26:1912. Further, each separate report should have its table of contents and index unless the final volume-index is made in sufficient detail to cover each document analytically—which in this particular case it is not. This volume being paged consecutively at the usual place for page number, the paging of each separate report as originally issued should be printed at the bottom so that a given reference may be found no matter which form of paging is cited. An occasional illustration would add value.

Some of the same criticisms apply equally well to the mayor's address at the organization of the city government, April 3, 1911, and the annual reports made to the city council for the year ending March 31, 1911, under which title appears a recent volume of the collected documents of Cambridge, Mass.—a city of 104,839 population at the last census.

In this volume the mayor's address is evidently considered an introductory document, being paged i-xxi. The first report follows that of the school commissioner, a document of 91 pages, with an individual table of contents. This last distinction is attained by none other of the documents forming the total 693 pages of reports.

In an appendix following these reports are printed the ordinances passed between April 1, 1910, and April 1, 1911, and the amendments to the standing regulations of the board of aldermen. Next come lists of the mayors of



Cambridge from 1846 to 1911, the presidents of the board of aldermen and common council, diagrams of the aldermanic and common council chambers, a directory of the aldermen, councilmen, their committees, and the various departments and officials of the city—all presented under the appropriate running title of Municipal register. A table of votes cast at all state and city elections held between November 8, 1910, and March 14, 1911, concludes the appendix. The contents at the end of the volume is virtually an index, covering first, rather minutely, and by specific topics alphabetically arranged, the auditor's report, then presenting in alphabetical order the general subjects of the other documents. There is no real table of contents showing the order of topics either to the whole volume or any of its constitutional parts. Nor does any one of these parts have its separate index, except as the general index furnishes first a specific index to the auditor's report, as just noted.

Turning to our "Sixth city" numbering 560,663 in 1910, we find that Cleveland's Annual reports of the departments of government of the city of Cleveland for the year ending Dec. 31, 1910, form a bulky and somewhat unsubstantial volume of an unknown number of pages. The separate reports, called "divisions," are separately paged, numbered 1-20, and arranged in numerical order. The beginning of each division in the volume is discoverable by a labeled thumb-mark similar to the A, B, C thumb-marks on the face of a large dictionary. Preliminary pages give a register of municipal officers. The table of contents notes the twenty divisions in 1, 2, 3 order. A detailed index of ten pages precedes the auditor's report and a table of contents is given to the report of the water works department. No general index to the volume as a whole is furnished, and valuable reports of important departments cannot be located where the department reporting happens to be a part only of one of the larger divisions mentioned in the contents. The paper is too heavy; the binding is too weak, strong cloth being preferable to weak leather.

Boston, with a population of 670,585, is a little more successful, though there is still room for improvement. For a number of years its reports have filled two, and sometimes three, thick volumes, called parts, each with separate table of contents. This table shows that Boston documents are arranged alphabetically by the names of the departments reporting, and thus arranged a consecutive number is assigned running through both or all three of the volumes. Moreover, the contents of each volume (or part) is plainly printed on a black label on the back of each volume. The printing and paper are good, the work being done at the municipal printing office. The individual documents are separately paged and, as a rule, like the previous examples, have neither table of contents nor index, though here again the auditor's report of 333 pages is an exception. It has a detailed, double-column index of six

and one-quarter pages. Boston documents may be conveniently referred to by number and year, i.e., *Doc. 2—1907*; the year being the year in which the report was made, not the year covered by the report, and not necessarily the year in which the collected documents were published. For example, the reports covering 1906 were presented in 1907, but the volume of collected documents bears the imprint date 1908.

For a number of years the Boston documents included in the final volume, usually three, a brief alphabetical index to all the collected volumes for that year.

Special attention must be called to the general indexes covering the collected documents of Boston for a long series of years, indexes which are almost unique in their field. They have been published as follows and cover the years indicated in the first column:

1834-1874, published in City Docs., 1874, vol. 1.

1834-1880, published in City Docs., 1880, vol. 1.

1834-1886, published in City Docs., 1886, vol. 1.

1834-1891 with an appendix containing a list of publications not included among the numbered documents. Bost. Rockwell & Churchill, 1891. 120 p.

(1834-1891) A list of documents not serially numbered prior to 1891. Appendix to index to documents. Bost. 1894.

1834-1897, with an appendix ... of ... publications not included among the numbered documents. 142 p. Bost. 1897.

Numerous references have been made in recent years to the inadequacy and meaninglessness of the average city document. But, even without the improvement in data which is more and more noticeable, city documents should be viewed as historical records and published and preserved with the care due such records.

Good book-making would seem to demand at least the following points:

Begin with a title-page. Let it indicate the compiler, if any, the place of publication, publisher or printer, and date. Let the title state specifically the period covered by the reports. Follow this with a good table of contents to the whole volume. It should show not only the order in which the reports appear, but also the names of all important subordinate divisions of departments which have reports of division heads published within the full report of the department.

Let the reports be arranged in a definite order by the name of the department reporting and be consecutively numbered as thus arranged. An alphabetical arrangement is the simplest and always a feasible plan; but in many cases a grouping of closely related departments might be more satisfactory. The paging of the separate reports should be preserved and a continuous paging for the volume added.

The separate reports should each have a

table of contents noting all officers reporting therein. For any but the shortest an index should be provided. At the end of the volume should appear an analytical and detailed index to the entire contents. Good index-making requires care, thought and experience. Yet there are printed helps for the guidance of the inexperienced indexer compelled to do this work. Also, there are experts who for a reasonable charge will compile an index satisfactory in every respect.

Good paper should be demanded, not only paper that makes a good appearance at first, but paper that will withstand the ravages of time. Among others a committee of the American Library Association has studied for some time the question of paper suitable to receive the impress of what should be imperishable records. Good press-work should be insisted upon and a substantial cloth binding demanded, for it is more suitable than leather for the preservation of books not subjected to frequent handling. The present binding of the United States Government documents is a choice made after long study of the question by qualified experts and experimenters.

The historian has found public documents a precious heritage. Let those of us who are preparing to-day the heritage of to-morrow bequeath it in a form, if not always in content, such that his faith in our degree of civilization need not be shaken.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE MUNICIPALITY

The following is the full text of the report presented by Dr. Bostwick to the Council of the A. L. A. at the conference, June 24, 1913:

In presenting this final report, your committee finds it necessary to consider and to give expression to two points of view, both of which are represented in its membership and neither of which can be neglected—one that believes that, owing to diversity of local conditions and of constitutional and other requirements in different parts of the Union, it is impossible to frame definitely a model library law or a model library section of a city charter, and the other, that without some such expression as can be given only in the form of a definite body of law of this kind the recommendations of the committee will necessarily be vague and will largely fail of effect.

Your committee has therefore thought it best in the first place to make a statement of the things that a library law or charter section should, in its opinion, aim to do, giving reasons where necessary; and in the second place to present a definite example of the way in which these things may be done, accompanied by a warning that before adopting it as a model in any specific instance, it should be carefully studied by some competent person and modified to suit the necessities of the case. Your committee realizes also that every state library law should contain provisions,

such as those regulating the state library and library commission, which do not fall within the duties assigned to this committee and hence are not touched upon in this report.

And first, regarding the aims of a library law:

(a) We reiterate our statement of last year that the library is an educational institution, and that education is a matter of state rather than of local concern. If a state already has a good library law which has worked and is working well and satisfactorily to all concerned, local libraries should be left in operation under the provisions of the law, precisely as the schools should be and generally are left, no matter what changes in the form of municipal government are contemplated or have been carried into effect. If the state law is not entirely satisfactory, it is better to amend it than to try to better matters through the local charter. The charter may well contain, to avoid the possibility of conflict, some such special disclaimer as the following: "Nothing in this charter shall be so construed as to interfere with the operation of the public library under the library laws of the state." If the library law contains provisions seemingly in conflict with new charter provisions, some additional definition may be necessary.

(b) Possibly we are not yet ready for compulsory library establishment throughout a state, but at all events it should be made simple and easy for any public taxing or governing body to establish a free public library and to tax itself for the support of that library, accepting gifts where necessary and obligating itself to fulfil the conditions under which these gifts are made. This would include municipalities, counties, townships, school districts, boards of education, etc.

The library should be assured of reasonable and sufficient financial support, either through the operation of a special tax provision or by the requirement of a minimum appropriation by the authorities. In no case should the existence or value of the library be placed in jeopardy by making possible a capricious withdrawal or lessening of support by the local authorities.

(c) The library should be administered by an independent board of trustees, not by a single commissioner, and, in particular, not by a commissioner who has other matters on his hands. In case such grouping appears necessary, the library should be placed with other educational agencies and in no case treated as a group of buildings or a mere agency of recreation. The board should be a body corporate, distinct from other municipal organizations and departments, with powers of succession, power to sue and be sued, to acquire and hold property, etc. The terms of its members should not expire all at once, so that reasonable continuity in policy will be insured. It should have power to take over and manage other city libraries, school libraries and, by

contract, libraries in other municipalities or communities.

(d) The funds of the library, including those derived from taxation, bequest, gift, and library fines and desk receipts, should be at the board's free disposal for library purposes, including the purchase of land and the erection of buildings. They should be received and held by the municipal authorities, and disbursed on voucher, with the same safeguards and under the same auspices as those required for other public funds.

(e) The library should be operated on the merit system, in the same way that the schools are operated—not by placing the selection and promotion of library employees in the hands of the same board that selects clerks and mechanics for the city departments, but by requiring that the library board establish and carry out an efficient system of service satisfactory to the proper authorities.

The board should have entire control of its own working force, and should initiate its own policies, including selection of sites and planning of buildings, its librarian being regarded both as its executive officer and as its expert adviser, to whom the choice of methods and the management of details are naturally left. He should be present at meetings of the Board and may serve as its secretary.

We regard as satisfactory any body of law that will accomplish the results aimed at in the following sections, which your committee does not regard as couched in legal phraseology. Before being used in any state its provisions should be reworded by a competent person experienced in drafting bills for the legislature of that state:

#### Section 1.

Any taxing body shall have authority to levy a tax, not less than — mills on the dollar, for the support of a free public library within its jurisdiction, and such tax shall be levied if so ordered by a majority vote of all voters at a general election, on petition signed by — voters.

Any governing or taxing body shall have power to provide, by annual appropriation, for the support of a free public library, whether or not a tax is levied as above provided, or to enter into a contract for library service with another governing or taxing body, or with a private corporation already maintaining such a library.

#### Section 2.

Any library supported as specified in Section 1 shall be governed by a board of not less than five or more than nine trustees (appointed as the legislature may provide), which board shall have the powers of a public corporation and shall perform all acts necessary and convenient for the maintenance and operation of the library.

The board may receive gifts and bequests, acquire and transfer property, real and personal, sue and be sued. It shall manage all libraries owned by the city, and may contract with other public bodies within and without the city to render library service, adding to its number, if mutually so agreed, one or more representatives of such public body. The terms of the members shall not expire coincidentally. Any member may be removed by the appointing or elective power for stated cause.

#### Section 3.

All moneys collected for the use of the library, whether by taxation or otherwise, shall be in custody of the city treasurer, and shall be paid out by him

on vouchers duly attested by the board and audited by the proper city authority.

#### Section 4.

All employees of the library shall be appointed and promoted for merit only, and the board shall adopt such measures as will in its judgment conduce to this end.

#### Section 5.

If a gift is offered to the library on conditions involving the performance of certain acts annually, the municipality may obligate itself to perform such acts by ordinance, which shall not be repealed.

#### Section 6.

The board shall submit an annual report of its work in detail, with its receipts and expenditures, to the tax-levying body.

### HISTORY LESSONS IN VACATION

FROM the *Hartford Courant* comes Miss Caroline Hewins' vacation letter to the children of her library. Miss Hewins describes a pilgrimage to the historic shrines of New England and Canada, and leaves provoking blanks which will send her young readers to the history shelves out of sheer curiosity.

Dear Boys and Girls:

This summer I am not asking you to come to my office for book-talks or to the boys and girls' room for stories. The reason is that I expect to be a long way from here, but you may look for a letter every week, and every one of you may think that the letter is written especially to you. An old story says that once upon a time a handsome young Hindu god went to a festival where there were a great many girls and no men to dance with them, and by his magic power he turned himself into the form of as many men as there were girls, and every one of them thought that she had the handsomest partner and the best dancer of all. I should like to have every one of you think that the letters are written especially for you, and that they are about the places that you would like best to see.

The first town I expect to go to is not very far away. A little girl I know made a visit there once and did not see the museum that she had read about in "The Bodleys on wheels," or the "House of the seven gables." How many of you remember what town it is? Her big brother is going on the long, far-away trip with me, and the day in—(I had almost written the word) is so that she too may be able to think about her travels and the wonderful things she has seen. The next day we expect to start on our real pilgrimage. We carry an umbrella instead of a pilgrim's staff, and leave our scallop shells and water bottles behind, except hot-water bottles, that were not invented in pilgrim days, but pilgrims we are to places where great and famous men and women have lived and died.

We begin by going from Boston through to Portland, to which we made a little pilgrimage three or four years ago, when Bob was only up to my chin instead of over my head. Who was born there and lived there when he was a boy,

and saw the sea-fight of the ——— and ——— in the War of 1812, and wrote about it and Deering's Woods in a poem long afterwards? We shall not see the beautiful harbor, because we expect to go through in the night, and we shall have to go through the White Mountains without a glimpse of "The Great Stone Face" that ——— wrote about, or the Wiley House, where the ambitious guest sat with the farmer's family till the noise of a landslide sent them all out into the road to be buried under falling earth and rocks.

When daylight comes, if the train is on time, it will be in Canada, going through a farming country, and by noon we ought to see the ——— River and the shining roofs and towering citadel of ———. There will be so much to see, the old gates and walls, the caleches, the Plains of ———, the Falls of ———, which you can read about in Miss Plummer's "Roy and Ray in Canada," or better yet in Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe"—that we may stay three or four days. Then the steamship *Canada* is due, coming down the river, and the first stage of our journey is over. If we knew just where one of my favorite girls in all history lived when she made cowardly men ashamed of themselves and gallantly defended the block-house where she and her little brother had been left while her father and mother were away, we should certainly not miss a sight of the place. You can read the story for yourselves in Parkman's "Frontenac and New France," or Sweetser's "Ten girls from history," or Agnes Maule Machar's "Stories of New France." Her name was Madeleine Vercheres, and she lived in the time when the Connecticut charter was hidden.

Perhaps some post cards of interesting places will come to the boys and girls' room for the boys and girls who can find, read and tell stories about them. Every one of you from this school year's sixth to ninth grade who would like to belong to a Story-Tellers' Club this summer, and read stories about these places to talk over and tell afterwards, may leave his or her name with Miss Eddy in the boys and girls' room.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

#### JOHN SHAW BILLINGS\*

It is seldom that the death of an individual removes from two professions a unit of singular power in each. But such was the loss in the recent death of John Shaw Billings: a scientist in a department of science intensive and exacting, a librarian rigorously scientific in a profession broadly humane. To the former he made original contributions which constituted him an authority within special fields; but also in his great "Index-catalogue of medical literature," one which assured certainty and promoted advance in every field—and left the entire medical profession his debtor. As a librarian, having first brought

to preëminence the professional library entrusted to him, he was called to the organization into a single system of isolated funds and institutions, achieved that organization, and lived to see it, under his charge, develop into the largest general library system in the world, with a possible influence upon our greatest metropolis of incalculable importance to it, and, through it, to the welfare of our entire country.

The qualities which enabled him to accomplish all this included not merely certain native abilities—among them penetration, concentration, vigor, tenacity of purpose and directness of method—but others developed by self-denial, self-discipline, and a complete dedication to the work in hand. It was through these that he earned his education and his scientific training, and they hardened into habits which attended him to the end of his days, when he concluded in toil that shirked no detail a life begun in toil and devoted to detail.

Such habits, a keen faculty of analysis, and a scientific training kept him aloof alike from hasty generalizations and from the impulses of mere emotion, while his military training induced in him three characteristics which marked alike his treatment of measures and his dealing with men: incisiveness, a distaste for the superfluous and the redundant, and an insistence upon the suitable subordination of the part to the whole. In this combination, and in the knowledge of, and power over, men which accompanied it, he was unique among librarians; in his complete lack of ostentation he was unusual among men. His mind was ever on the substance, indifferent to the form. A *power* in two professions, to have termed him the "ornament" of either would have affronted him, for he was consistently impatient of the merely ornamental. Any *personal* ostentation was actually repugnant to him; and he avoided it as completely in what he suffered as in what he achieved, bearing, with a reticence that asked no allowances, physical anguish in which most men would have found ample excuse from every care.

If such a combination of traits assured his remarkable efficiency, it might not have seemed calculated to promote warm personal or social attachments. Yet there was in him also a singular capacity for friendship; not indeed for impulsive and indiscriminate intimacies, but for those selective, deep, steady, and lasting friendships which are proof of the fundamental natures of men. And however terse, austere, and even abrupt, his manner in casual relations, where a really human interest was at stake he might be relied upon for sympathies both warm and considerate, and the more effective because consistently just and inevitably sincere.

The testimonies to these qualities in his character, to these powers, and to his varied achievements have already been many and impressive. The American Library Association wishes to add its own, with a special

\* Memorial adopted by the American Library Association at its annual conference at Kaaterskill, June 25, 1913.

recognition not merely of the value to the community of the things which he accomplished, but of the value to individuals in the example of a character and abilities so resolutely developed and so resolutely applied to the service of science and the service of men.

#### CHARLES CARROLL SOULE\*

With profound sorrow we record the death of Charles C. Soule, whose services and relation to the American Library Association were in many ways unique. Though himself not a librarian, yet in the early days of the public library he was one of those who foresaw the great force which it might be made to exert in our democratic civilization; and to promote the wise realization of this vision he labored unceasingly as a member of this Association for more than thirty years, and was a constant attendant at the meetings. He served as vice-president in 1890, as member of the Institute for six years, as member of the Council for eight years, as trustee of the endowment fund for twelve years, and as a member of the Publishing Board for eighteen years. But his distinctive contribution was in efforts towards the improvement of library architecture; and here by his study and writings, as well as by creating the office of advisory expert in building, he did more than any other man to further the planning of library buildings for library work.

In reciting the tale of his accomplishment, it is impossible to forget the man. Unselfish and high-minded, a good counsellor and a consistent friend, he ever showed eager and affectionate interest in the work of his fellow members, and especially in the success of those beginning their careers. Above all, he possessed a generous faith in his associates and an unfailing good will. These were but a few of the qualities which enabled him to achieve so much for the public library, and which endeared him to hosts of librarians throughout the land.

"COLLECT and keep everything printed about your own town and county—books, newspapers, pamphlets, program, notices and even hand bills"—was the advice given to the students of the Summer School for Librarians at Earlham College by Professor Harlow Lindley in a lecture on "The preservation and care of local historical material." Professor Lindley pointed out that Indiana has neglected to preserve local historical material in the past, and that now a better history of the state could be written at Madison, Wis., than at Indianapolis. But if the people of the state, particularly librarians, will cooperate with the new department of archives and history of the state library, of which Professor Lindley is the head, amends for their negligence will rapidly be made, he said.

\* Memorial adopted by the American Library Association at its annual conference at Kaaterskill, June 25, 1913.

### American Library Association

#### 35TH ANNUAL MEETING, KAATERSKILL, N. Y., JUNE 23-28, 1913

The 35th annual conference of the American Library Association met at the Hotel Kaaterskill, June 23. Over nine hundred were present during the week, one-third of whom were claimed by New York state and nearly another third by New England. The South was also well represented, as the Catskill trip offered a pleasing change of climate. Mr. L. Stanley Jast, delegate of the Library Association of Great Britain, was a welcome guest.

The program began with the president's address on Monday evening, and in the next five days general sessions, each in the morning, and about twenty-five special sessions were held. The conference, including, as it did, every phase of library activity, offered to each librarian an opportunity to follow up his special interest or to get in touch with a new field. Almost every meeting was well attended, even when four or five were in session simultaneously, or when momentous affairs like meals or trains were impending.

#### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

President Legler opened the first general session Monday evening with the presidential address, "The world of print, and the world's work," which is included in this number. The address gave a broad outlook on the world of books and reading which has grown out of the invention of the printing press.

President Legler's address was followed with the closest attention, and awarded cordial and continuing applause at its conclusion.

President Legler's happy thought of a symposium by letter, in which men and women prominent in letters or in affairs should give their thought of the work of libraries, was carried out through a series of requests on a general plan, but varying somewhat with the individual addressed, which resulted in the second feature of the session occupying the rest of the evening. The responses were read to the number of a score or more by several librarians, including Mr. Roden and Miss Ahern, some of them proving rather perfunctory pieces of writing, while others had a vital word to say. Among the novelists, the letter of Robert Herrick, in which he defended at length his treatment of fiction, was perhaps the most noteworthy, although it did not command general assent. Arnold Bennett, George W. Cable, Winston Churchill, Hamlin Garland, S. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, and Booth Tarkington were among other writers of fiction who contributed. Mr. George P. Brett, the head of the Macmillan Co., suggested how the libraries might best promote the spread of



good literature; Prof. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, wrote from the point of view of the historical scholar, and President David Starr Jordan gave the views of a college president. The "golden word," however, was voiced in Mr. Carnegie's letter as follows, sent in his own hand writing and printed in facsimile elsewhere in this issue.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second general session opened Tuesday morning, President Legler presiding. A delay in opening was due, according to the presiding officer, to the difficulty of reconciling mountain time to the other times present, eastern, middle and western. The first address, "Present conditions and tendencies of library work in Great Britain," by L. Stanley Jast, secretary of and delegate from the Library Association of Great Britain, had been transferred to this session from the evening meeting of Monday. Mr. Jast was received in cordial welcome by a rising vote of the conference, and introduced his subject with some extemporaneous remarks, good humored and tactful, which much pleased his audience. His address was chiefly upon the work and relation of the national library association and the other organizations; and he said that the year past had been perhaps the most important in the history of the association, in that new by-laws had reorganized the Council and assured a larger attendance outside of London than formerly. He referred incidentally to the unfortunate differences hitherto prevalent between provincial and London libraries, which had hindered English library progress. That the cause of the library has had a hard fight for recognition was shown by utterances of prominent public men, especially of Burns, the labor leader, who spoke of the country as "drenched with public libraries," disregarding the fact that he owed his own education largely to such institutions. Mr. Jast brought to the A. L. A. a cordial invitation to attend the L. A. meeting at Oxford in 1914. The second speaker was Mary Antin of "The promised land" fame. Her plea for "The immigrant in the library" contained an impressive arraignment of the American attitude towards the "immigrant."

"I don't know at what moment immigrants began to be immigrants and ceased to be pilgrims," said she. . . . "Our forefathers didn't come over in the steerage because the *Mayflower* wasn't made that way." In our attitude towards immigration we make manifest our true ideals, therefore let librarians witness for the immigrant, to his patience, his love of the classics, his reverence for learning. Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, branch librarian of the New York Public Library system, spoke of "Immigrants as contributors to library progress," supporting Mary Antin's contention that immigrants are good readers and can make valuable suggestions to the librarian. "The man

in the yards," by Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Free Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., emphasized the library's duty towards the "men who carry dinner pails," that the library can and should help them to fuller living. The problem of the negro in the library was discussed by William F. Yust, formerly of the Louisville Library, in a paper entitled "What of the colored races?" Mr. Yust considered separate libraries for colored citizens the only practicable solution.

Reports of officers and committees in print or in summary of which texts or condensations are given elsewhere in this issue concluded the session.

#### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

"Library influence in the home, in the shop, on the farm, and among defectives and dependents" was the theme of the third general session, Wednesday morning. Sarah Louise Arnold, of Simmons College, who was to have spoken on "Special reference collections for housekeepers," was detained in Boston by an imperative meeting of the college corporation. Mr. Edward F. Stevens' paper, "The working library for the artisan and the craftsman," discussed the human relationship of the librarian and the working man, "the further education of men already employed." The library must have and inspire confidence in the workingman. The books furnished such men must be as "true, accurate, precise, simple, efficient, economical, reliable" as his tools are. "Care in selection is of supreme importance in fitting up a toolshop of books," and, next to this, wisdom in the application of books, fitting the tool to the man. Convince men that the library is a utility by making it a utility. "The woman on the farm," Miss Stearns's earnest appeal for the country woman, is printed in full in this number. The last paper, by Julia A. Robinson, librarian of the state institutions of Iowa, took up in some detail the progress made by various states in establishing libraries for "Defectives and dependents, helping those who cannot help themselves."

A special committee on the deaths of Dr. Billings and Charles C. Soule, consisting of Herbert Putnam, R. R. Bowker, and H. G. Wellman, made its report, Dr. Putnam reading his remarkable tribute to Dr. Billings and Mr. Wellman his to Mr. Soule, both of which are reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

This was made a special order for the beginning of the meeting, preceding the regular program, and was followed by the adoption of the constitutional amendment and by-law providing for the representation on the A. L. A. Council of the state associations in the relation with the national body through the president or an accredited alternate.

The text of the amendment was:

*Voted*, that Sec. 14 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the following clause



after the words "and twenty-five by the Council itself."

"and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws."

The text of the by-law was:

"Sec. 3a. Each state, territorial and provincial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5 for each association having a membership of fifty or less, and ten cents per additional capita where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association."

#### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The fourth session, Thursday morning, heard Dr. Bostwick's report from the committee on cost of administration. The first paper on the topic of the morning, "Children and young people," was given by Miss Faith E. Smith, of Chicago. In discussing "Changing conditions of child life" Miss Smith declared that the city child has no place provided for him. The apartment house is not constructed with the intention of encouraging large families. She told of one little girl who actually *owned* books and who had solved the ever-present problem of the flat-dweller by storing them in a trunk under her bed. Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, of Seattle, described "How the library is meeting these conditions." The methods advocated included the very up-to-date attraction of the "movies," clubs of various sorts, story hours, etc. "Normal schools and their relation to librarianship," Mr. Willis H. Kerr's instructive paper, told of the efforts the normal schools are making to bring their students into practical contact with library work, enabling them to manage their school libraries and introduce pupils to the public library. Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, spoke on "The enlarging scope of library work in high schools." She thought that principals often did not emphasize the high school libraries because they themselves had not used college libraries as tools. Schools are now coming nearer their pupils, including the working class, the class which doesn't go beyond high school. High school libraries are broadening from mere reference collections to include books supplementing the curriculum, museum material, bulletin boards, art departments, and many quite outside interests. Outside all of these, there is opening to-day the opportunity for vocational guidance.

Thursday afternoon was the "free" half day, always enjoyable, and the members of the conference used it in excursions, chiefly pedestrian, in diverse directions, whence they might enjoy such views as the mists permitted as well as the lovely laurel and other delectations nearer by.

#### FIFTH SESSION

The discussion, at the fifth session, held in conjunction with the Special Libraries Association, of "The library's service to business and legislation" emphasized an increasingly significant aspect of library development. In his paper on the "Present status of the legislative reference movement," Mr. C. B. Lester, of the New York State Library, assigned to legislative collections an informational rather than an educational scope. Within such range come research, bill-drafting, indexing of session laws and amendments and, above all, the drawing off from the general collection of all works of special interest. Mr. D. C. Brown, of the Indiana State Library, described "State wide forces in the state library." Party politics have no place in the state library. The librarian should be a scholar, able to represent the state and to exert a broadening influence through his office. The library should be the bibliographical center, should teach the preservation of state history, collect state documents and files of learned periodicals and of newspapers. M. S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission pointed out the value of the librarian's service in bill-drafting—"The law that stands the test." Legislators, well-meaning but untrained, pass multitudes of laws which go on the statute books only to be ruled out by the courts as unconstitutional. It is possible, with the proper information at hand, to frame laws which violate no constitutional provision and satisfy economic conditions and social and racial needs. As President McAneny, Borough of Manhattan, who was scheduled as first speaker, was reported as still on his way up the mountain, the meeting then turned to the business value of library service. "Making a library useful to business men" consisted largely, according to Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, in serving employees. Only 50 per cent. of the employers use the library directly, but all can be reached through their men. There should be more attention given to the "art of library salesmanship"—giving the business man the thing he really needs.

Miss Louise B. Krause, of H. M. Byllesby & Company's most successful library, spoke with authority on the expanding function of "Libraries in business organizations." Business libraries are constantly developing from places where people ask for books they want to places that have information ready before people ask for it. The business library not only furnishes information on the factory itself, but covers the business man's outside interests, becoming a central bureau of information, for, after all, it has the same ideal as the public library—the largest use of books in the service of mankind.

After discussion by Miss Ahern and others, and Mr. Bowker's résumé of the trials and tribulations of the conference, and his brief retrospect of Mr. McAneny's services to the community, Mr. McAneny arrived to give

TWO EAST NINETY-FIRST STREET  
NEW YORK

Dear Mr President.

You ask, "what do  
you consider the most valuable  
accomplishment of the Public  
Library Monument in the  
past decade" —

Answer —

The spread of the truth  
that the Public Library, free  
to all the People, gives

Nothing for nothing: that  
the Reader must himself climb  
the ladder & in climbing  
gain knowledge how to  
live this life well

Wendell Carnegie

New York April 7<sup>th</sup> 1913.

his address on "The municipal reference library as an aid in city administration." More cooperation between librarian and city officials is necessary if the library appropriation is to be made adequate. The library budget should be clearly itemized in order to convince officials of its importance. The municipal reference library ought to supply the answers to to-day's questions, not yesterday's nor next year's. If one city has tried a certain device and found it impractical or dangerous, the municipal reference library should have record of the experiment and prevent officials from going over the same ground.

Immediately after this address the session adjourned, and Mr. McAneny and others were pleasantly entertained by President Legler until the guest of honor made hurried departure for Albany, where he was to make his next address the same evening.

#### SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

The sixth session opened Saturday morning with a somewhat depleted baggage-ridden audience which was none the less enthusiastic over the two entertaining papers of the morning. Miss Genevieve M. Walton, of the Michigan State Normal School, in her paper on "The friendly book," advised librarians to make friends with books and authors and to resurrect the souls that inhabit the volumes on the shelves. She read several charming quotations from English men of letters who found in books their best, most constant friends. Edmund L. Pearson, of the Boston *Transcript*, spoke in satirical vein on "How to discourage reading." He described the motives of his two friends who bought the five-foot shelf of books, one of whom had intentions of reading them, or it, and the other, naively, bought the lot "to help out President Eliot." Mr. Pearson feels that such sets and collections of great books discourage reading. It is benumbing to take into one's home "six yards of solid culture." The second prize for discouraging reading goes to "complete works," while such drugs as over emphasis of the classics, scholarly editions, and bad book notices aid in the process.

The final feature of the conference program was a book symposium in which though the audience was waning the interest was not. The list of books selected for discussion included Hine's "Modern organization," discussed by Paul Blackwelder; Crispi's "Memoirs," discussed by Bernard C. Steiner; Goldmark's "Fatigue and efficiency," by Katherine T. Wootten; Tarbell's "The business of being a woman," by Pearl I. Field; Antin's "The promised land," by Althea H. Warren; Brieux's "La femme seule," by Corinne Bacon; "The great analysis," by Josephine A. Rathbone; and Weyl's "The new democracy," by Frank K. Walter.

The conference came to an end with the unfinished business, including reports from the Executive Board, and the Council, and ap-

proval of their action; the resolutions from the committee appointed to give thanks, and the report of the tellers. This announced the uncontested election of the following officers:

*President:* Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library.

*First Vice-President:* Hiller C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

*Second Vice-President:* Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis Public Library.

*Executive Board:* Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Harrison W. Craver, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

*Members of Council* (for five years): Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago; Cornelia Marvin, secretary Oregon Library Commission; Alice S. Tyler, secretary Iowa Library Commission; R. R. Bowker, editor *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, New York; A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library.

*Trustee of Endowment Fund* (for three years): E. W. Sheldon, president United States Trust Co., New York.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The third report of the present secretary and the fourth since the establishment of a headquarters office is here submitted to the association. The material conditions of headquarters are practically identical with those reported a year ago; we are still the recipients of the generosity of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, the large room furnished free by them being more and more appreciated as we compare our commodious quarters with those greatly inferior where a rent is charged which would be prohibitive to the funds of the A. L. A. For the continued courtesy and unfailing kindness of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library and his able staff I cannot find adequate words. It is unquestionably a decided advantage for the executive office of the A. L. A. to be in close proximity to a large reference collection and to a competent corps of library experts. In these respects we are fortunate not only in the Chicago Public Library, but also in the John Crerar and Newberry libraries, which so admirably supplement each other in forming reference facilities of a high order.

The routine work of the year has much of it so closely resembled in kind that of last year that the secretary feels it unnecessary to rehearse it again in detail, but respectfully refers inquiry on this point to his report at the Ottawa conference. In quantity it is rapidly increasing; there are more letters to write; there is more proof to read; more personal calls from librarians and others as the establishment of the office becomes known; there are more arrangements to be made for the many-sided interests of the Association. The Publishing Board's work is likewise increasing, and with the removal of the *Booklist* office from Madison to Chicago headquarters, which will be made in the near future, addi-

tional duties will devolve on the general office, even though that periodical has its own special staff. These things, however, are as we desire they should be, and we are pleased to see indications that the funds of the Association are going to permit the enlargement of the work as this is found advisable.

*The office as an information bureau.*—In no way is this growth quite so noticeable as in the increased correspondence through which the executive office is used as an information bureau on library economy. For a time after the establishment of the office this correspondence was naturally almost entirely with librarians. The letters of the past year, however, have shown that our existence is becoming known to others. We are being told the problems of the library committees of women's clubs; of manufacturers who wish to get their workmen interested in a business library; of business men who are thinking of establishing such a library; of young men and women who are considering librarianship as a vocation and do not know the proper steps to take to get the necessary training and experience; and of publishers and of booksellers who are referring various matters to our office. These things in addition to the steady daily stream of correspondence with librarians in every state of the union. Last year we recorded that our actual correspondence averaged 67 letters a day for a period covering several months. It has been considerably greater the past year. This includes, of course, all correspondence relative to publications, membership matters, and business routine. Several months ago the secretary printed 10,000 little leaflets mentioning some of the ways in which the A. L. A. can assist in library informational lines. About half of these have been distributed, mainly in channels outside of regular library work and among those who perhaps had not previously learned of headquarters and of our publications.

*Membership.*—Last year it was the privilege of the secretary to report that the membership was larger than ever before in the history of the Association. We are now glad to be able to say that there is a substantial increase in membership over last year. In January, the secretary mailed with the annual membership bills an appeal to members to help again this year as they did last in securing new members. This appeal has been very effective; many have been instrumental in securing one or more new members, and the secretary desires here to thank all those who have so kindly assisted in this campaign. During the late winter and early spring many personal letters were written to librarians and library boards asking them to have their libraries become institutional members of the A. L. A., and many have responded favorably. Several hundred personal letters were also addressed to those who had recently, according to the news columns in the library periodicals,

changed their positions, presumably for the better financially.

When the last handbook was printed, in October, 1912, there were 2365 members of the A. L. A. Since then to June 1, 1913, 192 new individual members and 40 new institutional members have joined, a total of 232. On the other hand, the Association has lost 11 members by death, 35 have resigned, and judging by the experience of previous years about 160 members will probably fail this year to renew their membership and will consequently be dropped from the rolls. It is likely that enough new members will join at the Kaaterskill conference to offset in numbers those whose membership lapses and that the net membership in the 1913 handbook will probably be about 2550, or a gain of about 185 over 1912.

The income from membership dues is in consequence steadily increasing. For the calendar year 1911 the total amount from this source was \$5325.46 (including exchange on checks); in 1912, \$6236.18; and for 1913 we hope the total amount will not be far short of \$7000.

*Publicity.*—The usual methods to secure as much publicity as possible have been followed. The library periodicals have, of course, been kept informed of what the office was doing that would interest the library public. We have sent news notes from time to time to the *Dial*, *Nation*, *New York Times Review of Books*, *Bookman*, *Education Review*, *American City*, and other magazines, and to about 180 of the prominent newspapers of the country. Several articles regarding the conference were given to the Associated Press, and to news syndicates. Before the Ottawa Conference, the Associated Press sent to all their subscribers a multigraphed portion of the president's address. The Association needs more money for this publicity work, and more time should be spent on it than the secretary has been able to spend. Its results at present are far from satisfactory and we hope that with growth of income a more systematic publicity department can be organized, perhaps modelled somewhat after the excellent methods employed by Prof. J. W. Searson, who conducts the publicity work of the National Education Association.

*Registration for library positions.*—The executive office has from its inception been something of a free employment bureau for librarians and library assistants, who for proper and sufficient reasons desire to change their positions. This year the work has been somewhat more systematized by the use of a printed registration blank, which is sent on request to any member of the Association. The questions asked on this blank are as follows.

Date of this registration.  
Name in full.  
Address (permanent).  
Address (temporary, or until .....).

State fully all schools (above grammar grade) and colleges or universities you have attended, with period of attendance at each.

Degrees, when and where obtained.

Have you traveled abroad? When? Where? How long?

Languages you read easily.

Languages you read with assistance of a dictionary.

Library training and experience.

Positions held, with approximate dates; and salary received.

Nature of appointment desired.

Salary expected.

Part of country preferred.

Physical condition.

References.

Forty-two librarians have thus far registered on these blanks, and five or six of these have been helped to new positions. The secretary has helped in the filing of some fifteen library positions aside from those using the registration blank.

If, however, the service to those seeking positions, and to those seeking capable librarians and assistants is to be as important and far-reaching as we wish to make it, the office must have knowledge of vacancies as well as of persons wanting positions. Library boards and librarians are cordially invited to correspond with the secretary when in need of library workers.

**Library plans.**—During the year a number of valuable additions have been made to our collection of architects' plans of library buildings. We want more, particularly good plans of buildings costing from \$25,000 to \$75,000, as these are most in demand. Will librarians and boards who have recently acquired new buildings bear our needs in mind? These plans have from the beginning proved useful, and if a fair number of the latest type of plans could be added the collection would be increasingly useful and used.

**Library pension systems.**—During the year the secretary has been making efforts to collect information about pension systems in operation in libraries or plans being made for pensions. No great progress has been made, due perhaps to the fact that not many libraries are as yet contemplating a pension system. The secretary will be glad to receive information from any librarian or board who has not yet written him on this subject.

**Necrology.**—The Association has lost by death eleven members since the conference of a year ago. The list includes an ex-president of the A. L. A., and one of the most prominent librarians of the country; a business man who had for years taken a deep interest in library progress; an eminent churchman who has for many years maintained his connection with the national association; the librarian of a large university; the librarian of a well-known public library; and several others who at their several posts have faithfully performed their duties and rendered their contributions to the work in which they were engaged.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

#### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in the investments, and all interest has been promptly paid. The trustees are pleased to call attention to the credit to the General Endowment Fund of nine life memberships, and would recommend that more of such memberships be taken, as they are about the only source of addition to that fund.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,

W. C. KIMBALL,

W. T. PORTER,

*Trustees Endowment Fund A. L. A.*

May 1, 1913.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JAN. 1-MAY 31, 1913

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$3,395.29
G. B. Utley, Secretary, Headquarters collections.....	4,555.41
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest.....	350.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest.....	2,509.90
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on Hqrs. expense.....	1,000.00
Estate of J. L. Whitney.....	104.34
Interest, January-May, 1913.....	28.92
	<u>\$11,943.86</u>

##### Expenditures

Checks No. 40-44 (Vouchers No. 615,690, incl.).....	\$3,379.74
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin.....	246.06
Conference.....	20.70
Committees.....	23.50
Headquarters:	
Salaries.....	2,125.00
Additional services.....	213.30
Supplies.....	177.91
Miscellaneous.....	155.45
Postage.....	78.48
Travel.....	85.00
Trustees Endowment Fund (Life Mem.).....	150.00
C. B. Roden, Treas. (J. L. Whitney Fund).....	104.34
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund interest.....	2,509.90
	<u>5,889.64</u>
Balance Union Trust Co....	\$6,054.23
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of Republic....	250.00
	<u>\$6,304.23</u>

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer*.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board on the afternoon of June 23 was called to order by President Legler. Other members present were Miss Eastman, Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Putnam and Wellman.

Several matters of routine business were transacted, including the reception and adoption of the report of the committee on nominations.

Upon motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Dr. Putnam, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was elected



member of the Publishing Board to succeed herself for a term of three years.

In behalf of the committee on international relations, Dr. Putnam reported that with such information as it had been able to gather the committee felt unable to make any affirmative recommendation as to participation by the American Library Association in the proposed Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts at Leipzig in 1914.

At a meeting of the Board on the evening of June 28 President Anderson, Miss Eastman, Messrs. Andrews, Wellman and Craver being present, Mr. Wellman presented his resignation as non-official member in view of his election to the office of first vice-president, which, upon motion of Dr. Andrews, was accepted.

Upon motion of Mr. Craver, it was unanimously voted that Mr. W. N. C. Carlton be elected to the Executive Board to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wellman. Mr. Carlton was called to the meeting and took his place as a member of the Board.

A meeting place for 1914 was next considered. Miss Edith A. Phelps, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City, appeared before the Board and invited the Association to meet in Oklahoma City, her invitation being seconded by the Oklahoma Library Association and other organizations of the state. Invitations were received also by letter from the Convention Bureaus of New Orleans, Nashville, Wilmington, Del., and Milwaukee. After informal discussion it was voted that the secretary be instructed to investigate facilities for holding the conference at Madison, Wis., and if, in the opinion of the president and secretary, conditions at Madison are not favorable for a meeting, that Mackinac and Ottawa Beach be investigated in the order here named.

Invitations from the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to hold the conference at San Francisco in 1915 were read, and from the California Library Association to the same effect, Mr. Everitt R. Perry, of Los Angeles, bearing the invitation from the latter association. Invitations were also received from the library authorities of Seattle, seconded by the business organizations of the city and by the convention bureaus of other cities of the Pacific Northwest. It was voted to refer this information to the next Executive Board.

Upon motion of Dr. Andrews, it was voted that members joining the Association after the annual conference shall only be required to pay one-half year's dues, together with the usual initiation fee of \$1.

Consideration of the question of issuing the annual handbook in biographical section form was postponed until the next meeting of the Executive Board.

A letter was read from Dr. Frank P. Hill, suggesting that a special committee be appointed to consider the matter of participating in the proposed Leipzig Exposition and to ascertain the cost of such participation as well

as the possibility of securing a creditable exhibit from American libraries. It was voted that a special committee of three on this subject be appointed by the president, which committee shall make the report to the committee on international relations. The president appointed as this committee Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman, with power to name the other two members.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

The meeting of the American Library Association Council on the evening of June 24 was called to order by President Legler with 45 members present.

The chair announced the death since the last meeting of the Council of Dr. John Shaw Billings and Mr. Charles Carroll Soule, and by a unanimous vote of the Council the chair appointed Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mr. H. C. Wellman a committee to draft resolutions to be presented to the Association at large.

Dr. Bostwick as chairman presented the following report:

The chairman called attention to the vote of the Council which was passed at the Asheville meeting in 1907, providing that privilege be given to members of the Council to reserve hotel rooms at the annual conference in advance of the membership at large, and stated that a number of members of the Association considered this action as undemocratic and as undesirable for the Council to continue. Upon the motion of Mr. Thomson it was unanimously voted that this ruling be rescinded.

The following persons were appointed by the chair as a committee on nominations to nominate five members for the Council, to be elected by the Council for a term of five years each: Mr. H. G. Wadlin, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Miss Edith Tobitt, Mr. W. O. Carson.

At the second meeting of the Council, held on the evening of June 26, the nominating committee presented the names of Willis H. Kerr, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, John Thomson and Samuel H. Ranck for members of the Council for a term of five years each. They were unanimously elected.

The remainder of the session (which was practically a session of the Association, filling the large ball-room, members generally having been invited) was devoted to a discussion of the question "The cost of fiction," discussion being led by Mr. Horace G. Wadlin and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

A third meeting of the Council was held on the afternoon of June 28, the meeting being called to order by President Anderson.

It was voted that a committee consisting of Eliza G. Browning, Electra C. Doren and J. I. Wyer, Jr., be appointed to draft expressions of sympathy for the libraries in Dayton, Ohio, and other towns in Ohio and Indiana at the severe loss sustained by them in the recent



floods which devastated those states, and that the report of this committee be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting.

The following communication was received from the Governments Documents round table, was read and the resolution enclosed adopted unanimously:

"The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the adjourned meeting of the Documents round table Friday, 12.15 p.m., when the special committee on resolutions, consisting of Miss E. E. Clarke, of Syracuse University; Mr. H. J. Carr, of Scranton, and Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island, appointed at the regular meeting on Thursday, reported as follows:

*Whereas*, The American Library Association desires to express the appreciation of its members respecting the efficient work that has been and is being done for libraries by the office of the Superintendent of Documents, nevertheless it recognizes the many hampering features that still control the issue and distribution of public documents. Believing that these features can be materially lessened, therefore

*Be it resolved*, That this Association approve and urge the early enactment of Senate Bill 825, entitled "An Act to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and distribution of government publications," now pending before the Sixty-third Congress, strongly recommending, however, that the parenthetical exception now included in the first proviso of Section 45 of said bill be stricken out, so that the annual reports of departments shall not be treated as Congressional documents.

*Be it also resolved*, That this Association repeat its former recommendation urging that the text of all public bills upon which committee reports are made shall be printed with the report thereon.

GEORGE S. GODARD,  
Chairman Documents Committee.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

##### COMMITTEE ON AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The following report was made to the Council by Dr. Andrews in behalf of the committee on affiliation with other than local, state and provincial library associations:

Your committee on affiliated societies respectfully report that they have proceeded in the way proposed and approved by the Council at its meeting in January. They regret that circumstances have prevented them from presenting a final report, but they believe that substantial progress has been made.

In May the committee sent to the presidents of the four affiliated societies the following letter:

The Council of the A. L. A. has appointed a committee to formulate the relations which should exist between the Association and affiliated associations other than state, provincial, etc., in return for the privileges accorded them. The committee understand that this action was taken largely because one or two of the societies had expressed a desire to contribute toward the expenses of the Association. This desire was duly appreciated by the Council, who felt that it would be well to take definite and formal action. The committee propose that hereafter these privileges shall not be extended to other than affiliated societies without formal vote of the Council, except that the program committee will be authorized to do so for the first meeting of any newly formed society. They propose to recommend also that the present provision shall be continued, namely, that each affiliated society shall meet with the Association at least once every

three years. They also expect to recommend that some contribution towards expenses be required, but wish that the manner and the amount of the assessment be determined after consultation with the societies, and have asked that I secure an expression of your opinion on these points. They would consider the amount suggested by one of the societies, namely, \$45 as a maximum. The grounds for such a contribution are evident, but it may be well to state them as follows:

1. Participation in the special railway accommodations.

2. Provision for rooms and meals at reduced rates.

3. Provision of rooms and time for meetings.

4. Participation in the activities of the meeting.

5. Printing programs, announcements in the *Bulletin*, and assignment of 15 pages in the *Proceedings*.

The cost of preparing for and holding a convention is about \$500, that of the *Bulletin* and *Proceedings*, including editing and distributing, about \$1500. Provision of hotel rooms and travel facilities is not a matter of money, but frequently involves disappointment to individual members who apply too late.

As stated already, the committee have not agreed on any amount or method. They have considered a flat amount of \$15 to \$25, one dependent on the number of members in the society who are not members of the Association, and one dependent on the number of such members who attend.

Personally, I think the logical method would be a combination of the first and third, and suggest that there be an initial amount of \$10 or \$15 and an additional charge of 50 c. or 25 c. for each member attending who is not a member of the Association. Of course, this additional charge will not be asked for official delegates of libraries who are members.

Kindly let me have an expression of your opinion on this subject at your earliest convenience, and oblige

Yours truly,  
(Signed) C. W. ANDREWS.

They have just now received replies from all and formal action has been taken by two. All, though perhaps with varying degrees of cordiality and readiness, recognize the justice of the proposed arrangement. There is quite naturally some variance in their suggestions as to the proper amount of the contribution to be made and the method by which it is to be computed. The committee desire to consider carefully these suggestions, and to reconcile their variations as nearly as possible. They would like to discuss them in a personal meeting of the whole committee, as well as by correspondence, and hope that the winter meeting of the Council will afford them an opportunity to do so, and to formulate a by-law for the consideration of Council.

They therefore submit the foregoing as a report of progress.

For the committee,  
C. W. ANDREWS.

It was voted that this report be received as a report of progress, and further consideration be referred to the mid-winter meeting in January, 1914.

##### COMMITTEE ON BOOK BUYING

The Committee on Book Buying submitted an extended report, reviewing in detail the negotiations regarding book discounts to libraries carried on for two years past with the Library Committee of the American Booksellers' Association. The negotiations were, however, inconclusive. The report was printed in full in the *Publishers' Weekly* for July 12.

## BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

In last year's report it was stated that a special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, had been started by this committee. During the past year this collection has been materially increased by samples submitted by different binders; it now includes work from 34 binders covering the entire country from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. The collection was formed so that when librarians write to ask about the work of specific binders, the work itself can be examined and intelligent answers given.

Notices of the collection were printed in the various library periodicals, and a certain number of requests for information have been received; a smaller number than the committee hoped for, but sufficient to warrant keeping the collection up-to-date.

In view of certain criticisms of this collection, it may be well to state that it is not the purpose to print criticisms of the work of different binders, or to grade them in any way. When asked for information the committee will not compare the work of one binder with another, neither will librarians be advised to desert one binder and employ another. All that will be done will be to send suggestions as to ways in which the work of the binder in question can be improved. In order to do this the work of the binder must be available for examination. The committee fails to see how any binder can take offense at this method, or claim that other binders are being officially recognized by the A. L. A.

The announcement of the publishers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* that they were about to issue a yearbook which would be printed only on India paper called forth a protest from this committee against the use of this paper—a protest which had no effect whatever until letters protesting against its use had been sent to the publishers by 50 librarians of the larger libraries. Even then the sole concession that the publishers made was to agree to bind 750 copies on ordinary paper, provided that we could guarantee a sale of that number. For this reason the committee asks that those who wish to purchase a thick paper edition of the Yearbook register their orders with the committee. If the total number by July 1 amounts to 750 copies, the publishers will be notified to that effect. Many librarians have refused to buy the India paper edition, and it is evident that if all librarians would refuse to get it, the publishers would realize that the demands of librarians in this respect should be heeded.

There have been comparatively few reference books published or announced during the year which the committee felt would need to be bound especially for library use. It was thought advisable, however, to submit our specification for binding the new editions of the *Standard Dictionary* and *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*. The pub-

lishers of the *Standard Dictionary* adopted practically all of the specifications, and the publishers of the *Cyclopædia of American Biography* now have them under consideration.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that the publishers of reference books are not only giving studied attention to binding processes, but they also realize more fully than they did a few years ago the necessity of using leather which is free from acid. Until within the last two or three years it has been difficult to get leathers tanned according to the specifications of the Society of Arts. Recently, however, several firms in this country have begun to specialize in leathers free from acid; and in addition to this, the Government Printing Office insists on having a certain amount of such leather and calls for it in its proposals or bids. These are encouraging signs that in the future we may hope to get leather which will not disintegrate so rapidly as that which we have been obliged to use for many years past.

With assured standards of book cloths and leathers, which manufacturers, publishers, binders and librarians each year are recognizing more and more as vital to the proper construction of a serviceable book, there remains only paper to be carefully standardized. Some efforts are being made by private companies and by the government to discover which papers are best for certain uses, but at present the librarian at least knows little of the subject and is practically at the mercy of the publisher.

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,  
ROSE G. MURRAY,  
J. RITCHIE PATTERSON.

## COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The committee reports that its chief activity throughout the year has been the endeavor to secure a cheaper postal rate upon books, in which effort it has been unsuccessful. Attempts were made to have books included in the parcel post bill of 1912, and also to have the rate on books made the same as the second class rate on magazines when sent by individuals. At the regular and extra sessions of Congress, the chairmen of the committees of Congress on Post Offices and Post Roads were interviewed, and the Postmaster-General was urged to give the favorable influence of his department toward the end desired. There seems to be no probability of an immediate alteration in the rate upon books, unless a complete revision of the parcel post section of the postal laws be made, and there is some question as to whether it is desirable for books to be included in the parcel post, with the present zone system, inasmuch as under it the postage upon books within certain zones would be actually greater than under the existing law. The activity of those desiring a one-cent postage upon letters

also causes members of Congress to hesitate in making any reduction such as we desire.

When the new tariff bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, the committee addressed a communication to the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to secure the retention of the privilege of free entry for books imported by public libraries. The Treasury Department on April 19 decided "that small importations through the mails for colleges or other institutions entitled to import books free of duty under Par. 519 of the Tariff Act will be passed without requiring an affidavit in each instance, provided such institutions will file with the Collector of Customs a copy of its charter or article of association showing it to be entitled to pass such importations free of duty." Libraries desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward this information promptly to the Collector of Customs at the port where they receive books.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LIBRARY FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Mr. Ranck made an informal statement regarding the irregular and unsatisfactory fire insurance rates which he had found many libraries of the United States were securing, and recommended that this subject be investigated by the Council.

It was voted, upon motion by Mr. Thomson, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to investigate the subject of fire insurance for libraries. The chair appointed as this committee M. S. Dudgeon, Chalmers Hadley and S. H. Ranck.

#### COMMITTEE ON COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING

A report was submitted from the committee on cost and method of cataloging, but owing to the lack of time for proper consideration the secretary was instructed to have the report typewritten and copies sent to the respective members of the Executive Board. At the request of the committee that two other members be added to the committee, one of them to be located in Chicago, the other to be the head cataloger of one of the public libraries taking part in the investigation, the president appointed the following persons: J. C. M. Hanson and Margaret Mann.

The request of the committee for an appropriation of not to exceed \$50 was referred to the January meeting of the Executive Board.

A request was read from the Catalog Section: first, that the Executive Board be asked to appoint a permanent cataloging committee to which the questions in cataloging may be referred for recommendations; second, that the Executive Board be asked to send a request to the librarian of Congress for the publication of the code of alphabetizing used in the Library of Congress.

Voted, on motion by Dr. Andrews, that the

president and secretary be instructed to appoint a committee for this year to whom questions of cataloging may be referred, and that the chairman of the Catalog Section be consulted as to the proper form of a by-law providing for a permanent committee.

Upon motion by Dr. Andrews, voted that the secretary be instructed to ask the opinion of the committee on code for classifiers as to the desirability of a permanent committee to consider specific questions of classification and as to the proper form of a by-law to provide for such committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND LIGHTING OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Mr. Ranck presented a report of progress in behalf of his committee on ventilation and lighting of library buildings, and recommended that the committee be continued, which recommendation, upon motion of Dr. Putnam, was adopted.

#### COMMITTEE ON CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS

Mr. William Stetson Merrill presented the following report in behalf of the committee on code for classifiers, which upon motion was accepted as a report of progress:

The committee on code for classifiers begs to present a report of progress. During the past year no general meeting of the committee has been held, but the chairman has been in correspondence with several members of the committee, and considerable data have been collected for the purposed Manual for classifiers. Messrs. Bay and Merrill are more immediately concerned with this section of the work, and over three hundred points have been assembled for future consideration.

WM. STETSON MERRILL, *Chairman*.

#### MEETINGS OF SECTIONS

##### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was acting chairman of the meeting, which was an informal one without a regular program. The subjects for discussion were (1) Catalog cards for agricultural experiment stations publications, and (2) the Indexing of agricultural periodicals.

Mr. C. H. Hastings first spoke briefly in regard to the printing of cards by the Library of Congress for the publications of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Cards have already been issued for the Illinois and Indiana stations, the copy being supplied by the university libraries. Before going on with the work for the other stations, he thought it desirable to consult with the Office of Experiment Stations in regard to cooperation by which the same card might be used both for the Library of Congress cards and for the "Card index of experiment station literature" issued by the office. It would be much more economical to have only the one card printed,

if possible. Miss E. B. Hawks expressed doubt as to whether such an arrangement could be made, inasmuch as the form and purpose of the Office of Experiment Stations card index differs so widely from those of a dictionary catalog. Mr. Hastings thought that it would do no harm to make the attempt, and said that he would consult with the librarian of the Department of Agriculture and the director of the Office of Experiment Stations in regard to it. If such an arrangement cannot be made he thought the Library of Congress would be willing to print separate cards, having the copy supplied by the station or college libraries, if they are willing and able to do the cataloging.

Mr. H. W. Wilson then spoke in regard to the publication of an index to agricultural periodicals. He has had a good many demands for such an index, and has delayed adding any agricultural titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*, because it may be better to have a separate one. Those who have written to him about it have always expressed a preference for a separate index. Miss Hawks asked whether some titles might not be included in the *Industrial Arts Index* now and then removed if a separate agricultural one were begun. Mr. Wilson replied that there was some likelihood of the *Agricultural Index* being begun next year, in which case it would hardly pay to do anything with the agricultural literature before this. There was some discussion as to the scope of the index. Mr. Wilson said they would wish to include only journals of national standing. Mr. C. R. Green thought that there were not more than about six of these. Mr. H. O. Severance thought there would be many more than this, including papers devoted to special phases as poultry, bee-keeping and stock raising. Mr. C. R. Andrews doubted whether the farm papers were worth indexing. He thought that the matter is rarely original, but that the articles of value are worked up from Station and Department of Agriculture publications. Mr. Wilson said he had had more demands for an agricultural index lately than for an index on any other subject.

Inquiry was made as to how many subscriptions would be needed to justify the starting of a separate index. Mr. Wilson could not say definitely. There might be two plans—one, the division of subscriptions among subscribers. The basis for *Industrial Arts Index* was 20 cents a title—40 cents for a weekly. Their other plan is a sliding scale of charges by which a library having a great many of the periodicals indexed pays a higher price, thus enabling the smaller ones to pay something, but not a higher price than they can afford for the service rendered. Mr. Wilson stated that he was willing to go to the expense of a referendum to find out the wishes of libraries on this subject, with a view either to the starting of a separate index or the incorporation of some agricultural journals in the *Agricultural*

*Arts Index*. If the idea of a separate index is abandoned, he would almost certainly add some titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*. Mr. Green thought that he might count on active support of the Department of Agriculture Library and all the agricultural experiment stations. He was not sure what further support there would be. Mr. Wilson thought the demand would probably be an increasing one.

Meeting adjourned.

EMMA B. HAWKS,  
Acting Secretary.

#### CATALOG SECTION

The first session of the Catalog Section met Wednesday afternoon, to discuss the "Administration of the catalog department." F. F. Hopper, of Tacoma, spoke "from the librarian's standpoint" of the relation between the librarian and the catalog department. It is true that the cataloging room is often *terra incognita* to the librarian. The work is so minutely technical that he has to trust his department head absolutely, making this department, therefore, more isolated than any other. The head cataloger should devote herself to managing the department and not be obliged to do special work. Miss Van Valkenburgh read Miss Beatrice Winsor's paper on the "Relation of departments," the problem of humanizing the cataloger without wasting her specialized ability. Miss Laura Smith, of Cincinnati, where reference and catalog departments are closely related, spoke of the value of catalogers as reference assistants. After devoting the quiet morning hours to cataloging, assistants are gradually called into the reference room as the demand there increases. This uses the cataloger's knowledge of books and keeps her from "drying up" at her rather bloodless task. The second catalog session comprised a discussion of catalog entries and forms of cards from Library of Congress fullness to the simple cataloging of the small library, matters of detail of which it is difficult to give a summarized report.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SECTION

The Children's Library Section held two sessions, one on Tuesday afternoon and one on Friday afternoon, both in the ball room, the main meeting room, and with the largest attendance of any section, in addition to the conference itself Thursday morning given to the work with children. The main topic of the first special session was "Values of library work with children," introduced by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library; and that of the second session "School work," introduced by a paper from Miss Martha Wilson, librarian, Minnesota State Board of Education, and including a round table of school librarians led by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, and president of the Library Section of the N. E. A. The summarized report of these meetings has not come to hand in time for inclusion in this issue.



## COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The main session of the College and Reference section took place on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, at the Hotel Kaaterskill. The chairman of the section, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, presided. The program was the work of Miss Sarah Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission, and of Mr. N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College. In order to secure pointed discussion, Mr. Goodrich had caused brief summaries of the papers to be printed and distributed to members of the section two weeks before the meeting.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history at Vassar College, read the first paper, entitled "Bibliographic instruction in colleges and universities." Accepting as wholly natural the fact that students come to college usually quite ignorant of the resources of a large library and of how to get at them, Miss Salmon gave it as her opinion that the teacher is the proper person to give instruction in the use of the library. In the first place, such instruction, being training in a method of work, can be most economically presented in connection with material already required in the curriculum, instead of with new and unrelated material. In the second place, it is the business of the teacher to individualize his students, and to keep track of the rate of progress of each one, as the reference librarian, overwhelmed by numbers, can scarcely do. In such a plan, the part of the college reference librarian, as distinguished from the reference librarian of a public library, is not to find the facts for her public, but to indicate ways yet untried for arriving at the facts. The students, introduced to her in the first few weeks of college life, learn to consult her fully not only in connection with class work, but also in their extra-class activities, such as debating.

Discussion of the paper was led by Mr. J. T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota. He believed that most college teachers had neither the knowledge nor the enthusiasm necessary to give systematic bibliographic instruction. Training in the use of the library should, he thought, be given by a member of the library staff, from a general point of view, introducing the student to reference books not simply in one field, but in all. The time had come for the university libraries to define their position as a distinct educational integer, not a mere adjunct to the academic departments. Of course, to take such a position the library staff must be thoroughly equipped, and must include trained bibliographers in adequate numbers. Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, called attention to the fact that the principle of unrestricted access to the shelves required hearty coöperation between the college public and the library staff. It should be recognized that the librarian is not responsible for the correct placing of every book on an "open shelf." Mr. John D. Wol-

cott, librarian of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., spoke of the questionnaire on the subject under discussion sent out in October, 1912, by the A. L. A. to two hundred colleges and universities. A summary of the results, entitled "Recent aspects of library development," by John D. Wolcott, forms a part of the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1912. Reprints may be obtained from the commissioner. Mr. H. C. Prince, librarian of the Maine State Library, called attention to the courses in legal bibliography which were being given at various law schools. Those at the University of Chicago, though without credit, were eagerly attended by law students. Mr. Goodrich reiterated his belief that the libraries should take a definite stand in insisting that college students must be taught how to use library resources to the full. They must learn the many "tricks of the trade," which in his opinion were better known at present to the librarian than to the teacher. Miss Salmon replied that she thought it less a question of learning the "tricks of the trade" than of adapting the desired knowledge to the individual need and capacity of the student; hence her belief in the teacher as the proper medium of instruction. The discussion could not be pursued for lack of time.

Mr. H. E. Bliss, librarian of the College of the City of New York, read a paper on "Some practical considerations regarding classification for libraries." It was almost too technical for adequate summary and should be read in full to be appreciated. The author pointed out that the progress of science has been so rapid, and the interrelations of the various sciences have been so thoroughly discussed, that a good, broad classification on a logical plan ought now to be possible. He illustrated some of the practical difficulties and absurdities into which catalogers now fall in using the minutiae of existing systems which have some fundamental weakness in the broad classification. Despite the expense involved, libraries ought to be willing to modify their classifications so as to bring them up to date twice or thrice in a century. The DC, the EC, and even the LC he thought would all perish in time, giving place to more scientific systems.

In the subsequent discussion, opened by Dr. Richardson, and by a paper written by Mr. U. S. Merrill, chief classifier of the Newberry Library, Chicago, exception was taken to many of Mr. Bliss's criticisms of present classifications. It was pointed out that the DC, with all its faults, was still eminently practical, as evidenced by its widespread use. Mr. W. P. Cutter stated that the EC classification for zoology, which Mr. Bliss had specially criticized, had been made in just the way Mr. Bliss himself regarded as the soundest, i.e., it had been condensed from material furnished by an eminent scientist; as to its being over minute, it was subdivided only half as much as



the scientist had proposed. Mr. Charles Martel, chief of the catalog division in the Library of Congress, Mr. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and others also expressed their belief in close classification as a safeguard against confusion and unscientific grouping.

Only a few minutes remained for a very interesting paper, full of practical suggestions, on "Art in the college library," by Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the art department, New York Public Library. He asserted the real susceptibility of college students to art influences, and showed how much can be done to affect their taste by the careful placing of well chosen prints, casts, pottery and textiles in public places. The entrance hall of a library, which must be daily traversed, is a better place for objects of art than is the art museum, so seldom visited. Many students may be led to buy good photographs and prints and to furnish their rooms in good taste. Mr. Goodrich spoke of the extreme care with which Mr. Koch had planned the furnishings of the University of Michigan Library, so that a beautiful effect was given even by the shelf labels; also of the beautiful window curtains in the Brown University Library, which were nevertheless inexpensive. He read a letter from Mr. M. G. Wyer, librarian of Iowa State University, showing that in his library exhibitions he had had in mind informal art instruction rather than connection with class work. Further discussion was prevented by lack of time.

At the end of the session Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, was elected to the committee on arrangements for three years to succeed Mr. Keogh, whose term expired. The other members of the committee, Miss Askew and Mr. Goodrich, remain the same as this year.

AMY L. REED,  
*Librarian of Vassar College.*

#### COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

The College Round Table met Friday evening, Frederick C. Hicks, of Columbia, presiding. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, speaking of "What college librarians can do for the library schools," urged that college students should be turned towards library schools whenever possible. Miss Minnie E. Sears discussed "Cataloging for department libraries," bringing out in detail methods and difficulties of treating such catalogs. R. S. Fletcher's paper on "The college library and research work," postponed from the main session, was read by N. L. Goodrich, and discussed by G. T. Little. Mr. Fletcher maintained that the college library need not buy the sort of material required for Ph.D. research. The research material needed by the colleges, as distinct from the universities, is simply that which is called for by faculty members doing mature synthetic research.

Dr. W. D. Johnston submitted a proposition for a catalog of university serial pub-

lications. After discussion the matter was referred to the executive committee of the section.

#### REFERENCE LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The meeting of the Round Table for Reference Librarians was called to order on the evening of June 27 by Edwin H. Anderson, who turned the meeting over to Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, chairman for the evening. The first speaker was Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of the Goodwyn Institute Library of Memphis, Tenn., whose subject was "Scientific management; and the reference department as a bureau of information." Miss Freeman spoke of the advantage which the reference department of the small library has in that the department has charge of all reference work which is subdivided and specialized in the large library. She emphasized the fact that this variety of work made it more necessary to apply scientific management to the department. One of the means toward scientific management suggested was a pad of paper dated and kept on the desk upon which to record daily the questions asked and the material furnished. From this deductions can be made as to the class of people using the department, the lines on which the department needs to build up its resources, and what class of people the library is not reaching. This is also a great aid in compiling the yearly report, and will make much more effective an appeal than any amount of statistics. A card index of material found under each question looked up was advocated as a means of saving time and preventing duplication and repetition of work. In this connection the value of making use of work done by other libraries was brought out, several of the best of such bibliographies easily obtainable being discussed. The use and value of pamphlet material was emphasized, and a system for filing and caring for such material was outlined and various bibliographies of such material were noted. Methods of bringing the library before the public were suggested, after a brief appeal to librarians to remember that the library is an institution to serve all of the people in all lines of work and along all lines of inquiry. Among the advertising methods cited was that adopted in the city of Memphis of inserting a card in the street cars. Miss Freeman's paper was a most able presentation of how an up-to-date reference department can serve all of the people all of the time.

Miss Sarah B. Ball, director of the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, was the next speaker. Miss Ball's subject was "What any library can do for the business interests of the town," and showed the large amount of work that could be done in this direction by even the smallest library. She dwelt upon the value of advertising, contend-

ing that it was the library's duty to let citizens know that it is there to serve the people who seek knowledge of city affairs and management, industries and activities, as well as those people who are seeking general culture. She brought out the fact that many people now go to the newspapers and other agencies with questions that can be much better answered by the public library, and that it is the duty of the library to get in touch with these people. She told of the show window as a new feature in library advertising, the idea being that a window display of a variety of books and maps not usually supposed to be in a library will attract the passer-by and broaden his idea of the resources of a library. She presented many new ideas in the way of library signs, all of them being a wide departure from the usual stilted library sign. The speaker favored most one reading simply "Our business is answering questions," as conveying to the public the fact that the library is something beyond a medium for circulating books. She then gave a list of material which could be had at small cost, and which could be used to advantage in meeting business inquiries of a general order. She also told how this material could be obtained. A library serving the people in the manner advocated by Miss Ball would not have difficulty in convincing the city government that the library is giving full value for the cost of its maintenance.

Miss Edith Kammerling, head of the Civics Room of the Chicago Public Library, presented most ably the work which can be done by libraries in the civic line under the title "A civics room in a medium size town." She described the work done in the civics room of the Chicago Public Library, much of which could be adapted to the use of the small library. The speaker considered that a prime requisite to the success of this work was an interest in and familiarity with the issues of the day on the part of the person in charge of the department, so that she (he) can anticipate requests and gather material in advance of the demand. Little of the material in the civics room is in the form of books, most of it being pamphlets, magazine articles and newspaper clippings. The necessity of knowing where material can be obtained on short notice was brought out and an index of institutions and societies interested in this form of work advocated as a means to this end. The nature of the material used in this department necessitates special care and method in arranging and making it accessible. In Chicago all of the material on a subject is kept filed in one or more pamphlet boxes, classified and arranged by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau's expansion of the 300's, the articles being clipped from the magazines and made into "separates."

A complete file of the bills introduced in the current legislature is kept for the use of the patrons. These are carefully indexed so

that they are readily available. The civics room is of assistance to the members of the City Council, women's clubs, newspaper men, and students. Miss Kammerling suggested that the small libraries too small to collect such material for themselves might apply to the state library for material of the nature outlined when the need arose, thus making it possible for the smallest library to take part in the great movement for civic betterment. Miss Kammerling's intimate knowledge of her subject and her enthusiasm for it made her paper a most valuable addition to the program.

Dr. William H. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, made the closing talk of the evening. He was, as usual, most original and inspiring. To many the title of his talk, "What a city should expect and receive from a library," had foretold a paper with the use of emphasis on research and activity within the walls of the library. Dr. Allen instead made a plea that librarians should be individuals, and not sink themselves in their work. He advocated every librarian standing for something beside library work in the community, and taking their places as persons in the affairs of the day as well as seeing that their institutions served the people as a whole. He plead individual thinking on the part of librarians in the administration of their libraries, the doing of the thing that is the best for their communities irrespective of its being in line with general library thought, claiming that individuality and independence of thought and action made for a stronger and better administration even if such individuality occasionally led to adverse criticism.

He also laid emphasis on the need of publicity being given to the work of libraries, claiming that a very small portion of the general public knows of the work that is being done by libraries or the work that could be done by them, and that such work should be discussed in the general magazines and newspapers as well as in library magazines.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Under the auspices of the N. E. A. Library Committee, a round table for high school librarians was held for the first time at the meeting of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill, N. Y. Miss Anna Hadley, chairman of the N. E. A. Committee High School Librarians, presided at the session, and Miss Fanny Ball acted as secretary. The high school librarians greatly appreciated the opportunity of discussing their special problems, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one.

Miss Annett of the Washington Irving High School, New York City, gave an interesting paper on "Planning and equipping a high school library." Miss Grasty, of the Eastern High School, Baltimore, told of many ways to interest girls in good reading. Miss Houghton,

of the Albany (N. Y.) High School, gave excellent suggestions on "What mothers may expect librarians to do for pupils in the four years of high school." Miss Wait, of Peddie Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., gave hints on guiding boys in their reading. Miss McKnight, of the Barringer High School, N. J., gave a very complete discussion of the topic "How can we encourage the best use of the library by the different departments of the high school?"

Then came a discussion of "The training of high school pupils in the use of books." This was participated in by Miss Smith, of the Cleveland Library; Miss Hill, William Penn High School, Philadelphia; Miss Mann, High School, Washington, D. C.; Miss McClelland, Passaic, N. J.; Miss Ball, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., had on exhibition a very complete collection of book lists, pamphlets on vocational guidance, illustrated books, and outlines for training high school pupils in the use of the library.

The session was closed by a valuable paper from Miss Nunn, of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington, on "The work and needs of the high school library."

#### NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A meeting of Normal School Librarians and of others interested was held in connection with the American Library Association, June 26, 1913, at 2.30 p.m. Twenty people attended, eight of whom were engaged in normal school work, the others being connected with high school libraries, library training schools, state library commissions, and public libraries.

Informal discussion on the teaching of the use of the library brought out the following points: This instruction should be made an integral part of classroom work in the grades; training in the use of simple reference books should start as early as the fourth year; each year's work should fit in with that already given. In this connection the need for a manual for normal school students was felt, and it was suggested that perhaps a coöperative work could be prepared, tested out in actual practice, and later printed. Attention was called to the revised pamphlet on the teaching of reference books by Miss Delia Ovitz, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., price ten cents, and to an article in a recent number of the *Southern Educational Review*, by Miss Faye, on "Instruction in the use of the library in the normal schools of the South."

Courses in children's literature are needed and have proved their worth. Teachers do not know this literature. A list of books to fit in with the supplementary readers used in schools was suggested, this list to be prepared by someone with wide outlook on both educational and library needs.

It was felt that greater publicity of the work

of the school library should be sought, especially in national, state and county meetings of teachers, institutes, associations of special teachers, state fairs and in educational journals.

Plans for a national meeting of school librarians each year in connection with the A. L. A. were made and the following committee was appointed to plan for the meeting in 1914: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.; Miss Anna Hadley, Winsted, Conn.; Miss Mary J. Booth, Charleston, Ill. Sectional meetings in the east, middle west and far west for school librarians unable to attend the national meeting were urged, as the meeting in Chicago in January, 1913, had proved so helpful.

MARY J. BOOTH, Secretary.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The meeting of the Professional Training section was held on Wednesday evening, June 25, Mr. Frank K. Walter, chairman, presiding. After the report of the committee on methods of publicity, a paper was read by Miss Mary W. Plummer on "Specialization in curriculums and grading in library schools."

Miss Plummer called attention to the increasing demand for specialization of training, since even such a basic subject as cataloging seemed gradually becoming the province of the few. Grading of students according to age, experience, and general culture would help the school, especially in training competent administrators—a field in which maturity counts for much. Miss Plummer felt that there was not yet sufficient demand to justify schools in giving courses in engineering, law, and applied science for "special libraries" work, but that resources and teaching facilities might well lead a school to specialize in legislative reference or work with children. As long as positions remained more or less interchangeable so that the cataloger and reference assistant might wish to change places general training would be worth while.

Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian of Drexel Institute and director of its Library School, spoke on the "Coöperation of libraries with library schools."

After thanking the libraries that are already coöperating with the schools in a way that taxes severely their time and patience, by allowing students to go to them for practice work, Miss Bacon said there are three things that the schools might properly ask of the libraries: (1) Advance practice work, that is, work in libraries prior to any study of library science. Though the difficulties in the way are great, this would to a certain extent test the student, and would clarify her ideas about library work. (2) Direct criticism of library school methods and students. Librarians would be doing a kindness by writing to the school from which they had a trained assistant who was lacking in ways that reflected on her training, and stating plainly what the defects

were. Under this head Miss Bacon answered a few of the criticisms brought against the schools. In reply to the accusation that "the schools almost inevitably tend to exalt technique and routine," she said: "I do not think that we mean to do this. We know that culture and gumption are more important than any amount of knowledge of technique and routine, but we expect our students to finish their cultural studies (so far as such studies can be finished) before coming to us, and we cannot teach gumption. It is heaven-born. We exist largely for the purpose of teaching technique and routine, but never for one moment do we mean to exalt them over the weightier matters of the law."

(3) A living wage. It is getting to be a serious question as to whether women of ability can afford to go into library work. The salaries of many librarians and library assistants are barely sufficient for board and washing. Travel, even to attend library meetings, book-buying and recreation are impossible. Many salaries compare unfavorably with that of the average cook.

The working-woman of to-day asks equal pay with men for equally good work. Both men and women in libraries, if efficient, should be paid that living wage without which the best work is impossible.

Discussion on both papers followed, showing plainly the interest awakened on each topic.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: chairman, Miss Corinne Bacon; secretary, Miss Julia A. Hopkins; program committee, Miss Mary W. Plummer, Miss Alice Tyler, Mr. Frank K. Walter.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH, *Secretary*.

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

There were present at the conference a number of trustees, especially noteworthy being the representatives from Canada, whose interest in A. L. A. affairs had been awakened at the Ottawa conference, and a meeting of the Trustees Section was scheduled for Thursday evening, June 26. It was called to meet in the second dining room, an obscure and ill-lighted part of the hotel, which discouraged attendance, and so few trustees found their way there that no formal meeting was held. Other section meetings of special interest to trustees held simultaneously also had their effect in preventing full attendance. There was some personal discussion among the few present on two topics of especial interest to trustees, the application of Civil Service rules to libraries, and library budgets, especially in connection with commission government of cities. The general sentiment expressed here and in many conversations on these subjects was that Civil Service reform methods should be applied to libraries, library people being in fact prominent among Civil Service reformers, but that the rules should have regard to the special needs of libraries and not be merely a conventional application of municipal Civil Service methods.

#### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The first session was held June 24, 1913, at 8.30 p.m., in the parlor of the Hotel Kaaterskill. The meeting was called to order by President Poole, 28 members being present. The address of welcome, which was to have been delivered by Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, of the Department of Education of New York State, and one of the charter members of the Association, was given in the form of a telegram from him, as official business prevented his leaving Albany at that time.

The president's address, which followed, outlined the work to be taken up by the Association during the coming year.

The report of the treasurer, E. L. Whitney, was read by Mr. Redstone, of the Social Law Library of Boston. Then followed the reports of the Executive Committee, the report of the Committee on Legal Bibliography, by Mr. A. J. Small, of the Iowa State Library; the report of the Committee on Reprinting Session Laws, by Dr. G. E. Wire, of Worcester Co. (Mass.) Law Library; and the report of the Committee on Latin American Laws, by Mr. O. J. Field, of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The first round table was held on Wednesday, June 25, at 9.30 a.m. The report of the committee to confer with the Library of Congress on subject headings was given by Mr. L. E. Hewit, of the Philadelphia Bar Library. A symposium on Architectural plans and furnishings for law libraries was participated in by Messrs. F. D. Colson, New York State Law Library; Godard, Connecticut State Library; Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Hicks, of Columbia University Law Library; Schenk, of University of Chicago Law Library; and Hewit, of Philadelphia Bar Association Law Library.

At the second session, Wednesday, June 25, at 2.30 p.m., Mr. F. D. Colson gave an account of the destruction and rebuilding of the New York State Library. Mr. F. G. Hicks, of Columbia University Law Library, read a paper on "Law libraries and the public," which was followed by a short talk on the "Massachusetts system of county law libraries" by Dr. G. E. Wire, of Worcester County Law Library. In the absence of Mr. A. C. Pulling, his paper on "Work in the law library of the University of Minnesota" was not read, but will appear in a future number of the *Law Library Journal*.

At the final meeting on Thursday a.m., resolutions on the death of Mr. Charles J. Rabbitt, of Boston, were read and ordered spread on the minutes.

The report of the Committee on Shelf Classification of Law Text-books was given by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard. Remarks on cataloging and classifying law text-books in the Library of Congress were made by Mr. Martel, of the Library of Congress. Messrs. Schenk



and Butler spoke on "Increasing the efficiency of the *Index to Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal*." The session closed with a resolution by Mr. A. J. Small, thanking each and every officer and member of the Association for contributions to its work, and with a final word from Mr. Butler urging all to work for the success of the *Index* and *Journal* during the coming year.

The following are the officers of the Law Libraries Association for 1913-14: president, Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; first vice-president, Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library University of Chicago; second vice-president, O. J. Field, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, E. Lee Whitney, Vermont State Library, Montpelier.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The program prepared for the annual meeting of the American Library Institute provided for two sessions, one on Tuesday afternoon at 2.45, and one on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. On the first mentioned day President Frank P. Hill was absent owing to the wedding of his daughter on that day, and it was decided to consolidate both sessions into that scheduled for Wednesday evening. About thirty members of the Institute gathered in the small parlor, and by special vote Mr. Jast, delegate of Great Britain, was invited to take part in the meeting and contribute to the discussions.

The first subject was the "Cost of library administration," which was opened by a somewhat informal report from Dr. Bostwick for the committee appointed to consider that question. Dr. Bostwick reiterated his views that by combining several significant elements of cost in an algebraic equation, a standard of test might be reached which, however provisional and indefinite, would give a better method of comparison of results than is practicable from the single standard systems more or less used. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. Wadlin, himself a veteran statistician, threw doubt on the value of statistics as usually made the basis of comparison in library work. Mr. Henry J. Carr mentioned the conclusions he had reached from comparing statistics as to the relative expense of salaries, other services, books, and so forth. Mr. Bowker referred to the fact that years ago an A. L. A. committee had presented a report on uniform statistics, and suggested that a decimal classification of library expense might be worked out which would serve the purposes both of large libraries and of small libraries and afford better basis for comparison. The large libraries working out details, and the small libraries confining themselves to general statistics.

On the second topic, scheduled as "Physical

efficiency," meaning health condition in library staffs, Dr. Hill gave a résumé of the methods and results in the Brooklyn Public Library system, referring to the course of health talks recently given by a sanitary authority to the members of the staff, and to the forty hours system for the working week, now adopted in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan with promising results.

The third topic, the "Need of specialization in library service," was introduced by a paper from Prof. W. D. Johnston, who dwelt upon the importance of correlation among the libraries in any particular locality as well as among librarians in general. His paper emphasized the value of associated and correlated effort and the waste of efficiency in the contrary system. Mr. Jast made brief contribution to the discussion, emphasizing chiefly the differences between English and American administration, in statistics and in correlation.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

##### 1011 ANNUAL MEETING

The first session of the League, June 25, was devoted to a round table on organizing small libraries. The meeting was called to order by the president, and the discussion was led by Miss Zaidee Brown of Massachusetts. Sixteen states were represented. Following is the outline of the discussion:

1. Methods suggested by state organizer for accessioning, classification, shelf-listing, cataloging (should it be attempted, should L. C. cards be used?), loan system, and mechanical preparation of books.
2. Average time required for above processes, and average cost per 1000 volumes.
3. Help from local sources: volunteers, paid workers, trustees, and neighboring librarians.
4. Kinds of supplies and cost.
5. How the organizer may interest the people of the town in the library.
6. Board meeting: budget and other administrative problems.

For this discussion, "small library" meant any library with less than 5000 volumes.

The second session, in the evening of June 25, was given to a discussion of library work in state institutions, particularly in prisons and reformatories. Miss Julia A. Robinson, supervising librarian of state institutions in Iowa, made a plea for better reading and more of it for the inmates of state institutions. She stated that the supervision of the institutions libraries should be under an official appointed by the board of control, as this gave more authority than when it was done by an outside agency, such as the state library commission. The library commissions can help by bringing the matter to the attention of the heads of the institutions and the board of control. Miss Florence Curtis, of Illinois, spoke most convincingly of the bad influences operating in the prisons, and of the need of education and



suitable reading matter, if only for the protection of society, to which most of the men are to return. She gave the result of an examination of thirty prison library catalogs. Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, followed with an interesting paper on libraries in reformatories, and what they should contain. Miss Kathleen Jones, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the beneficial effect of libraries in institutions for the insane, a field where she has had practical experience. Miss Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., told of the unsatisfactory condition of the prison libraries in that state, and Mr. Wynkoop described an effort to bring about better conditions by devoting *New York Libraries*, February, 1913, to the subject of libraries in state institutions. Over 700 copies of this were sent to trustees and officials of institutions, and other persons of influence. Miss Curtis said that in working for better conditions, it was wisest to try to rouse the interest and secure the coöperation of those in authority, rather than to publish anything in the newspapers that would call attention to specific bad conditions and thus antagonize the authorities. Miss Flexner, of the Louisville Public Library, told of the success of a deposit station in the county jail there.

At the third session, held June 27, reports of the following committees were read and approved: Establishment of new commissions, Charter provisions for public libraries, Library post, Study outlines, Publications. These reports will be printed in the A. L. A. Proceedings. Miss Martha Wilson, of Minnesota, spoke on coöperation with the State Board of Education, and was followed by others.

The secretary reported on the League exhibit at the N. E. A. at Salt Lake City, consisting of charts illustrating the value of commission work. These were prepared under the direction of Mr. Milam, of Indiana. It was suggested that the incoming officers deposit them at the A. L. A. headquarters, that they might be readily available for use elsewhere.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri; first vice-president, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin; second vice-president, Charles F. D. Belden, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Clarke, Budlong, North Dakota.

ZAIDEE BROWN, *Ex-secretary*.

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In looking back at the fifth annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, which has just taken place, a few things stand out preëminently as the significant results of that meeting. Three papers, perhaps, created the most important impressions of the sessions, one of which was the paper, reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, by Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, upon "The library—a necessity of modern

business." Few people realize, who have had any connection with the library movement, that specialization has come to mean what it has. Almost no one would have supposed that even a large public service corporation was maintaining five distinct library collections, two at least of which are in charge of trained librarians. Those who are interested to learn the details connected with the management and handling of these various collections may do so by consulting other pages of this *JOURNAL*, where this paper is published in full.

This conference is significant in that this Association has begun to discuss problems which are more or less unique in special libraries. Few public libraries are forced to consider seriously in any large way the handling of that obnoxious (to some) class of material known as clippings, yet we fancy there can hardly be found a special library where more or less data of this character does not form a very important feature of its work. The second session took up in detail the clipping question. The matter was presented both from the viewpoint of the clipping bureau and the library. Hon. Robert Luce in a very carefully prepared address discussed, under the title "The clipping bureau and the library," the internal working of the clipping bureau which bears his name. Probably few librarians have realized the enormous volume of detail handled by the large clipping bureau in the course of a day's work. Mr. Luce in his paper carefully brought home that fact, and urged that many users of material from clipping bureaus, and among them librarians, had never learned how to correctly judge results of clipping bureau service. This judgment should be based upon the mass result rather than upon detail. An interesting description of the method of caring for a collection of 20,000 or more articles of his own proved an important part of the paper. A discussion of the "scrap book" and its function in the library was also handled. An earnest plea was made for coöperation on the part of the librarians ordering material from the clipping bureau. The employment of the clipping bureau is a step in the line of efficiency. "No man accustomed to business methods can fail to be struck with the waste therein due to the employment of high grade minds on low grade work. When some part of the working time of a public servant, for instance, possessing intellectual acumen is put into manual labor that can be as well performed by a youth without special training, there is economic loss. When your subordinates handle the scissors and the paste-brush, you are paying them for work that can more quickly and much more cheaply be done in our cutting rooms."

An interesting and illuminating discussion followed Mr. Luce's paper, allowing ample opportunity for questions to be asked which were very graciously answered.

Following and supplementing Mr. Luce's paper, Mr. Jesse Cunningham, of the School of

Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo., reported as the clipping committee his investigation of the use and methods of handling and filing newspaper clippings. A very careful digest of a questionnaire sent to over thirty selected libraries discussed the matters of obtaining clippings by these various libraries, the arrangement of the material for clipping, the service rendered by the clipping bureaus, classification and methods of filing as well as the indexing and eliminating of dead material, closing the report with a discussion of the use and value of clippings, their disadvantages, the purchasing of clippings on special subjects, and the several conclusions arrived at by the committee. On the whole a most excellent report was rendered. A further investigation will undoubtedly confirm the several conclusions reached.

The third feature of importance as the result of this convention was contained in a paper by Miss Marie F. Lindholm, which was entitled "A review of the chief sources of special library collections." While the author has been for some time connected with a prominent public service commission, the very careful and painstaking enumeration of sources of material can but prove of unusual value to almost any special library in the country. Under thirteen main headings the paper treated of a general reference foundation, reference sources of particular value to public service commission or corporation libraries, chief reference sources for a financial library, those for a municipal reference library, current books and special reports, periodicals, government and state reports, society publications, company and trade publications, legislation, legal decisions in brief, manuscripts, original records, blue-prints, maps, etc., and finally cooperation in special library work. Should one about to form a library of almost any character have before him this paper he would without serious effort gather about himself, without other help, a splendid foundation upon which to build his immediate specialty.

The report of the secretary-treasurer discussed the widening aspects of the Association, the growth of its membership, both in numbers and in distribution, the financial condition of the society, the large number of inquiries which had been received by the secretary's office, indicating the spread of the special library idea, the methods for advertising the Association and its activities which are of interest to the members, the results obtained in the past year through the responsibility districts established at the beginning of Mr. Handy's administration, the value and possibilities of the Employment Exchange operated through the secretary's office, and the contemplated brochure advocated by the Executive Board for placing before interested parties the important facts, such as the Association's growth, scope, purpose, constitution, membership, committees, printed literature available, etc.

Certain features of the conference have commended themselves to those attending, such as the concentration of the program within a given number of days, thus allowing the members to attend for a limited time without being compelled to spend a week away from busy offices and pressing work. The very helpful and constructive value of bringing before our members those who are not directly connected with the profession, but who are contributors from the outside world to its success, has marked a distinct advance in program formation. It may perhaps be an open question whether shorter programs with longer time spent upon discussion of a few leading papers might not prove to give more interesting discussions which would offer a wider range of ideas.

In this brief résumé of the conference only the leading papers have been touched upon. Many other interesting papers were presented, but these will be readily found in the official organ of the Association, copies of which may be obtained by applying to the secretary's office. The titles of these several papers have already appeared in print in several different places, hence the justification for omitting them here.

#### THE POST CONFERENCE TRIP

Saturday afternoon, June 28, the post conference party reached Albany, the first stage of the trip, and found pleasant quarters at Hotel Ten Eyck. That evening and the next day were spent by most of the party at the State Library, where Mr. Wyer and other members of the staff extended a hearty welcome. There was much beauty and utility to admire in the new Education Building. The great reference room was the special feature that attracted attention, and particularly its arrangement of reading desks, which were planned to give convenience and privacy to each student. The Library School in its new spacious quarters was exhibited with pride by the staff and viewed by those of the visitors who were old Library School students with equal pride.

Monday morning an early start was made by a New York Central train, which brought the party to the steamer landing at Old Forge on the first of the Fulton Chain of lakes in the western part of the Adirondacks. The ride through the Fulton Chain to Eagle Bay, our headquarters for several days, was a delightful change from the dusty train. After dinner we explored the beautiful shore at Eagle Bay, or just rested and enjoyed the cool, bracing air. The next day we went by train to Raquette Lake and thence by steamer to the head of Blue Mountain Lake, where a good dinner awaited us at the Blue Mountain Inn. Some of the party climbed Blue Mountain, a rather warm feat, as the thermometer stood in the nineties. We retraced our way to Eagle Bay in the cool of the evening, enjoying especially the trip on Marion River through the

forest and on the primitive little railroad train at the carry.

Wednesday noon we started for Lake Placid over a road that ran through the primeval forest and along beautiful lakes and streams, a paradise for sportsmen and tourists. A delay in train connections allowed us time to explore Saranac, famous as a health resort. Stevenson once spent a winter here in search of health.

At Lake Placid Club we had a cordial welcome from Mr. Dewey and Miss Sharp, who devoted themselves to our comfort and entertainment for the next four days. They had planned many delightful events for us, including tours to the most interesting places in the Adirondacks. On Thursday several automobile trips were taken through the mountains. The best were those to Wilmington High Falls and Ausable Chasm and thence down the shore of Lake Champlain to dinner at the Westport Inn. The ride home was through Elizabethtown, the Keene Valley and the Cascade Lakes region. This was through a wild part of the mountains, and several accidents to tires lent a variety to the trip not on the schedule. A council fire in Iroquois woods that night was a novelty to most of us. The Fourth was celebrated by a competitive prize fire drill by the club fire brigade, by sports both in and on Mirror Lake by some of the party, and by a tour of the club property. Among the most interesting parts of the plant were the laundry and the kitchens. The tour ended at the Larches, where Miss Sharp, assisted by Mrs. Frederick M. Crunden, dispensed good cheer. That night there was a banquet for us at Lakeside and a bonfire on the lake viewed through a curtain of water from a fire hydrant, an unusual and beautiful spectacle. On Saturday short automobile trips were taken to interesting places around Lake Placid, including the home and grave of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, now state property and a shrine for historic pilgrimages. That afternoon we had a trip on Lake Placid and a picnic lunch at Moose Island in a typical Adirondack shelter fragrant with fir balsam boughs. On the trip home in the rain many beauties in the landscape were unfolded as the mists thickened and cleared, and just before we landed a double rainbow crowned the scene with radiance. Several of the party climbed Whiteface that day and, owing to the rain, found it a rough trip. A special dinner was served that night at Iroquois Lodge, graced with the presence of Mrs. Dewey. The tables were lighted wholly by the soft glow of candles in rustic candlesticks of white birch, which were used to light our way home through the woods, and then treasured as souvenirs of a happy evening. After dinner we gathered in the Iroquois council chamber and listened to a graphic story by Mr. Dewey of the origin and growth of the Lake Placid Club. Before the party broke up, the thanks and appreciation of all for the gloriously good time we had en-

joyed at Lake Placid as Mr. Dewey's guests were voiced by Mr. Hill, Mr. Thwaites and Miss Ahern. Mr. Jast brought a message of appreciation from over seas where, he said, Dewey was a household word in the library world. All spoke in a reminiscent vein, and expressed the hope that Mr. Dewey might again take active part in library work.

On Sunday automobiles carried the party through Saranac to beautiful Loon Lake, one of the famous old-time Adirondack resorts, where we stopped for a few minutes, and then went on to Paul Smith's, on Lower St. Regis Lake, perhaps the oldest and best known Adirondack hotel. Here, as at the Westport Inn, we were guests of the proprietor at a fine dinner. The hotel also arranged a boat trip for us through the Lower St. Regis, Spitfire, and Upper St. Regis Lakes, where we saw some of the finest of the Adirondack camps. On our way home we visited two famous sanitariums for the cure of tuberculosis, the state institution at Ray Brook and Trudeau's Sanitarium, a private, endowed hospital.

This day, which was perfect in its sunshine and cool, bracing air, was the climax of the trip. With keen regret we gathered to bid good-bye to our hosts at Mrs. Dewey's afternoon tea. This post conference will long be remembered as one of the best of them all.

The party broke up that night. A few stayed on for a rest at Lake Placid and the others took their ways homeward. Some journeyed down Lake Champlain and Lake George, and one stopped at Saratoga to be lost in wonder at the huge hotels, where all the A. L. A. might easily be housed in comfort and elegance should that body ever meet there.

J. G. MOULTON.

#### MEMBERS OF THE A. L. A. POST CONFERENCE PARTY, 1913

- \*Ahern, Miss M. E., Chicago.
- Andrews, Mr. Clement W., Chicago.
- \*Bascom, Miss Elva L., Madison, Wis.
- Blunt, Miss Florence T., Haverhill, Mass.
- \*Brooks, Miss.
- \*Brown, Mr. Charles H., Brooklyn.
- Casamajor, Miss Mary, Brooklyn.
- \*Crunden, Mrs. Frederick M., St. Louis.
- Dickey, Miss Helene L., Chicago.
- Dougherty, Miss Anna R., Philadelphia.
- Dougherty, Mr. Harold T., Pawtucket, R. I.
- Dougherty, Mrs. Harold T., Pawtucket, R. I.
- \*Dudgeon, Mr. Matthew S., Madison, Wis.
- Faxon, Mrs. Augusta C., Boston.
- Faxon, Mr. Frederick W., Boston.
- Faxon, Mrs. Frederick W., Boston.
- Haynes, Miss Frances E., South Hadley, Mass.
- \*Haynes, Miss Harriet T., South Hadley, Mass.
- \*Hill, Mr. Frank P., Brooklyn.
- \*Hill, Mrs. Frank P., Brooklyn.

\* Went directly to Lake Placid from the Catskills.

† Staying at Lake Placid.

‡ Went as far as Eagle Bay only.

\*Horton, Miss Mabel, Brooklyn.  
 Howe, Miss Harriet E., Minneapolis.  
 Jast, Mr. L. Stanley, Croydon, England.  
 Mann, Mr. B. Pickmann, Washington.  
 Mann, Mrs. B. Pickmann, Washington.  
 \*Matthews, Miss Mary E., Brooklyn.  
 \*Morris, Miss Louise R., Summit, N. J.  
 Moulton, Mr. John G., Haverhill, Mass.  
 Munroe, Miss E. F., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Ogden, Miss E. Jane, Philadelphia.  
 Osborn, Mr. Lyman P., Peabody, Mass.  
 Osborn, Mrs. Lyman P., Peabody, Mass.  
 \*Peters, Miss Mary G., Bayonne, N. J.  
 \*Robinson, Miss Sylvia, Brooklyn.  
 Selden, Miss Elizabeth C., Brooklyn.  
 Stevenson, Miss Luella M., Braddock, Pa.  
 Stewart, Miss Rose G., Philadelphia.  
 \*Thwaites, Mr. Reuben G., Madison, Wis.  
 \*Thwaites, Mrs. Reuben G., Madison, Wis.  
 Tolman, Miss Mary M., Manchester, N. H.  
 \*Tweedell, Mr. Edward D., Chicago.  
 \*Tweedell, Mrs. Edward D., Chicago.  
 Wilson, Mr. Halsey W., Minneapolis.  
 Wilson, Mrs. Halsey W., Minneapolis.

#### MISS PANSY PATTERSON ATTENDS THE KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE

As a bird's-eye view of the Kaaterskill conference, Mr. Edmund T. Pearson, of the *Boston Transcript*, recounts Miss Pansy Patterson's experiences thereat and, more especially, her journey thereto. Many a librarian will admit, as she reads the narrative, that fiction is less strange than fact.

"The selection of Miss Pansy Patterson to attend the national meeting of librarians in the Catskills last week was generally approved by her associates in the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library. The trustees voted to give her and Miss Bixby, the reference librarian, leave of absence to go to the convention. Mr. Vanhoff, the librarian (together with Mrs. Vanhoff), would go, as a matter of course, to represent the Ezra Beesly 'officially' at the meeting. The difference between going officially and not going that way is that when you go officially you have to invent an excuse whenever you miss a session, and any of the speech-making. But when you go unofficially you can do just as you like. Which is much pleasanter.

"Of course, when the lucky lot fell upon Miss Patterson, who is children's librarian, and Miss Bixby, there was not an entire absence of comment amongst the library staff. Miss Carey, the head cataloger, and Miss Burr, of the circulation department, met (in the stack) and lifted their eyebrows a few times, and exchanged some acidulous remarks on the general subject of favoritism, pull and politics in library affairs. But Miss Carey and Miss Burr, as everyone knows, are on the other side of the historic feud which divides the Ezra Beesly staff like a yawning chasm, and which dates back so far that only one or two know

how it began. Some of the older ones think that it had to do with an uncataloged book which somehow got upon the shelves in the winter of 1899, the discovery of which by Miss Bennett (then head of the circulation department), caused Miss Manter (at that time head cataloger) to go home in tears. Miss Manter has long since left the Ezra Beesly (to teach classification at the Philander University Library School), but sides were taken long before she left, and the division of the staff into pro-Manter and anti-Manter is rigorously maintained even to this day.

"So Miss Carey's and Miss Burr's private and perfunctory objections had little weight. They had no right to complain, as a matter of fact, for both of them had been given similar privileges in the past—Miss Carey went to the Ottawa meeting last year, and Miss Burr to the one at Mackinac, still earlier. Most of the staff were pleased that Miss Patterson should have the chance. It was no new thing to Miss Bixby, who has attended half a dozen meetings, but the children's librarian was in a flutter.

"She read and reread the complicated directions issued by the association on how to get to the place of meeting, and had only committed one method to memory to find at the end that this method was unadvisable. The whole thing seemed very confused to her, but she relied on Mr. Vanhoff. Then the librarian was detained, by illness in his family, so she and Miss Bixby set out by themselves. Miss Bixby was a rather irresolute traveler, but she had a kind of faith that they would get there somehow. Both of them trustfully accepted the assurances of those in power that it is only on lonely mountain peaks or in deserts vast that the American Library Association can meet evermore. It is desirable, it seems, for the librarians to have a hotel to themselves, and it must be a big hotel, ready to hold five to twelve hundred people. Such are not to be found in the haunts of men, so each year the mere feat of getting to the meeting promises to become one requiring greater hardihood, one approaching nearer and nearer to the voyages of Captain Cook—or, perhaps, of Dr. Cook.

"Well, they toiled and suffered, they changed from boat to train, and from train to other kinds of train, and from them to what the folk of Switzerland call 'funiculars,' and the New Yorkers term 'escalators,' they experienced curious sensations in the eardrums as in a balloon ascent, when they were pulled up the side of a promising young mountain, and then they changed again to omnibuses, horse or motor propelled, and traversed a road rich in 'thank-you-ma'ams,' and finally landed before a vast edifice which Daniel Webster declared to be the most architecturally classic and up-to-date hotel in America. The view, they were told, would be immense, when the clouds had rolled away.

"Here they found many librarians, who had



strange tales to tell. Some gathered around the snapping and crackling fires (in the gas-jets) and whispered in frightened voices of other librarians who had spent fearful hours sitting in the peristyle (and some in the hypostyle) waiting for the hotel to open. Others spoke of famous librarians reduced to living upon corned beef and cabbage, of which the cabbage was good, but the corned beef only indifferent. Some breathed bitter curses against things in general, declaring that the clouds which now and then drifted in at the open door had come to rest in the medulla oblongata of the management. Others thought that everything was as well as could be expected, and reminded their impatient colleagues that it is not always easy to satisfy the crowd in the opening days of a library.

"Miss Patterson began by going to the meetings with regularity. . . . After a day or two she found that one meeting a day was enough to keep her well informed and inspired. So she explored the limited area in which there was level walking, learned the customs of the country, and learned to pronounce the place Korterskill. She investigated the curious brick-red flowers which grew nearby, and which looked like arnica with a sun burn. She picked so much mountain laurel that it became a drug. She gazed with awe upon half a dozen men whose names she had heard many times. When she was actually introduced to one or two of them she found that they usually had some semblance of humanity, and that they did not ask her how she would catalog the Kalevala, or what was the best bibliography of electrical engineering. Of course she attended faithfully the meetings of those especially interested in juvenile library work.

"Mr. Gooch told her that it was a pretty fair library meeting, and that about nine hundred people were there at one time or another, in spite of the inconvenience of the situation. He said that there was nothing about the program to set the river on fire, but that there was an increased amount of attention paid to special libraries, municipal reference libraries, legislative reference libraries, collections of books for business men, and other things of the sort, which showed that librarians are waking up.

"The clouds did roll away at last, on Saturday, June 28, the last day of the meeting, and Miss Patterson had to admit that the view was all that the most exacting could desire. She got home last Monday, and some time next winter she will doubtless give the local library club her impressions of the meeting."

### State Library Commissions

#### MARYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Through the courtesy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City, the Maryland Public Library Commission held its first round table at that library on June 12, 1913, for the librarians of the small libraries of the state.

Eleven libraries were represented, seven of them from outside the city of Baltimore. The representative of each library gave a report of the progress of the library. One library at Elk Ridge reported that it owed its establishment to the demand for reading created by one of the commission's traveling libraries. This library was opened the middle of May 1913, by the young lady who had acted as librarian for the traveling library. She and her brother have fitted up a room in their own house as a reading room, and have gathered from their friends one hundred and fifty volumes. The room is well patronized already, and the young people who used to frequent the railroad platform now may be found in the reading room interested in the books and magazines. The boys of the town are now gathering wood for next winter's use in heating the room.

The small libraries in Maryland have been established by private individuals, who have given and are still giving time, efforts and money toward the support of the libraries. It was interesting and encouraging to hear of the progress the libraries have made and the good they are doing with limited means. The small libraries of the state are all young, not many more than five years old, and yet two of the youngest (one at Princess Anne, three years old, and another at Prince Frederick, only six months old) are each contemplating the purchase of a building.

MARY P. FARR,

*Field Secretary and Library Organizer.*

### State Library Associations

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held in Tacoma, Wash., June 12-14, was attended by a gratifying number of librarians from all parts of the Northwest, two even making the long trip from the province of Alberta. With the exception of brief sectional conferences held by the representatives of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, respectively, the sessions were all general.

The Association was formally welcomed to Tacoma on the evening of the 12th by the Rt. Rev. F. W. Keator. After the response by the president, Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, the speaker of the evening was introduced—Prof. Walter G. Beach, of the Department of Sociology of the University of Washington. In a thoughtful and inspiring address on "Opportunity and social action" Prof. Beach showed how the conditions of modern life demanded social as opposed to individual effort, and emphasized the fact that librarianship, more than most professions, offered the opportunity for right social action.

On the following day two general sessions were held, the state conferences took place, and visiting librarians were given a delightful auto



trip by the citizens of Tacoma. The general topic at the morning session was "Library extension work." Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the Oregon Library Commission, acted as leader, and outlined briefly the various forms of library extension work now being carried on through state, county, and township systems. She then called in turn upon three Oregon county librarians to outline the work in their localities. Miss Corinne Metz spoke for Wasco county, Miss Della Northey for Hood River, and Miss Nelly Fox for Multnomah. Their reports were listened to with great interest by all present. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Herbert Killam, head of the Traveling Library Department of British Columbia, spoke of the extreme difficulty of doing successful work in western Canada, owing to the scattered population and poor transportation. It was also brought out that the legislature of the state of Washington had passed a county library law at its last session, thus making possible an extension of work in many localities. Miss Annabel Porter, head of the loan department of the Tacoma Library, closed the session with a paper on deposit stations.

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of education for Washington, who was to have taken up the problem of rural school libraries at this session, was unable to be present until the following day, when she spoke earnestly of the need of better library management for the rural schools, and invited the cooperation of all present in plans which the state department of education was making for the betterment of rural school conditions.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the library and the municipality. In taking the chair, Mr. Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle Library, spoke of the work of the A. L. A. committee on municipal relations, and called on Mr. Hopper, of Tacoma, for an abstract of a former paper on library finance. The status of the library in a commission form of government was ably presented by Mr. George W. Fuller, of the Spokane Library. Mr. Dubois Mitchell, of the Seattle Library, spoke thoughtfully and wittily on municipal reference work, and Miss Mary Frances Isom, of Portland, in a delightfully written paper, showed how conditions in western cities demanded the development of the social center idea in libraries.

The last session was held on Saturday morning with the small library as the general topic. It was conducted by Miss Eliza E. Townsend, of the Spokane Library. Two trustees from the Hoquiam (Wash.) Public Library, Mrs. J. S. McKee and Mr. Frank Lamb, kept their audience in a gale of merriment with their descriptions of the duties of the trustee. Mr. Lamb emphasized the point that the library should avoid being a literary censor. Miss Grace E. Switzer, of Bellingham, presented the problem of the budget in an illuminating manner. Mr. William D. Wilson, manager of the

book department of the Lowman and Hanford Co., spoke of book-buying from the bookman's point of view, and Mr. Charles H. Compton, of the Seattle Library, urged the use of free publications on the part of small libraries.

The Association went on record as favoring a revision in the parcel post law. It also passed a resolution calling to the attention of library boards the advisability of making possible the attendance of their librarians at future conferences.

Among the visitors who took part in the discussions were representatives from the Washington State University and the state department of education, and Mr. John H. Williams, author of "The mountain that was God."

The following officers were elected: president, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.; first vice-president, Mr. George W. Fuller, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Wash.; second vice-president, Mr. Herbert Killam, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, Miss Della Northey, County Library, Hood River, Ore.; treasurer, Mr. M. H. Douglass, State University Library, Eugene, Ore.  
LUCILE F. FARGO, Secretary.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held June 19, as the guests of the Westerly Public Library.

Mr. Joseph L. Peacock, librarian, met the guests and escorted them to the library building through the beautiful Wilcox Park, which adjoins the library.

The morning session was called to order at 10.30 by the president, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty.

Mr. Charles Perry, president of the board of trustees, graciously welcomed the members, and gave a brief sketch of the development of the town and library since a previous visit of the association in June, 1905.

The first speaker was Dr. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of public schools, who spoke upon "The relation between the library and the school." Dr. Ranger said the library stands distinctively for education, and is the chief factor in education as far as adults are concerned. He expressed great esteem for the work of the librarians in the state, and in closing said that Rhode Island people as a state had assumed the responsibility for the uplift and betterment of the coming generations, morally, intellectually, spiritually and socially.

Mr. Frank O. Draper, superintendent of schools in Pawtucket, spoke on "The public library an integral part of education." Mr. Draper suggested that Rhode Island librarians exert themselves to copy the extension work carried on by the larger libraries in the larger cities, quoting the wide field covered by the Chicago Public Library.

The business of the association closed the

morning session. The annual report of the secretary was read, and the treasurer's report showed \$8.47 on hand. The report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers and committees: president, Harold T. Dougherty, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; first vice-president, William D. Goddard, Naval War College, Newport; second vice-president, Joseph L. Peacock, Westerly Public Library; secretary, Miss Edna D. Rice, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; recorder, Miss Margaret B. Stilwell, John Carter Brown Library, Providence; treasurer, Laurence M. Shaw, Providence Public Library. Executive committee: Miss Bertha H. Lyman, Providence Public Library; Miss Grace F. Leonard, Providence Athenaeum; Miss Ida F. Bridgman, East Providence Centre Public Library. Committee on relations with the State Board of Education: Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence; Harry L. Koopman, John Hay Library, Providence; Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Providence Public Library.

Mention was made of the work done in Washington county by the late John F. Kelly, and Mr. Ethan Wilcox brought forward the following resolution, which was acted upon:

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Library Association desires to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the work of the late John F. Kelly, and Resolved, that the Rhode Island Library Association recognizes the value of the work accomplished by the late Mrs. Ruth M. Smith, of North Scituate, and Resolved, that this action be placed on record.

After announcements concerning the day's outing by Mr. Peacock the morning session was dismissed.

A special electric conveyed the party to Weekapaug Inn, where a tempting dinner was served by Mr. F. C. Buffum, proprietor. Mrs. Buffum presented the company with a souvenir menu and program, which was much appreciated by the members.

In an after dinner address Mrs. A. V. Phelps, of Westerly, entertained with a reading on "The influence of the modern novel." From Hawthorne to the author of "Queed" the writer sketched with light but firm touch a series of illuminated silhouettes of fiction writers of our country, and placed them with unflinching discrimination in proper light. Her judgment hung the portraits of Hawthorne, Howells, Norris, Mrs. Deland, Sara Jewett, and Henry Sydnor Harrison on "the line" which time would not displace.

The afternoon was spent in a delightful trip to Watch Hill, returning to Westerly about 5.30. Supper was served at the Calvary Baptist Church, and at 7 o'clock the meeting was again called to order, when Mr. Ethan Wilcox, librarian emeritus of the Westerly Public Library, gave an interesting historical sketch of the library from 1700, when it was a parochial institution located in Newport, to the present

day, now housed in the beautiful memorial building with a most enviable future.

Miss Alice Lee Tolman, of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library, Pawtucket, next gave a brief but interesting outline of the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Club, held at Williamstown May 23-26. She reviewed the scholarly address of Dr. Philip Moxon, of Springfield, on "The educated man."

The principal address of the evening was given by Mr. George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, on "The functions of a library." Mr. Godard said that life means three things: occupation, education and recreation, and that when growth ceases decay begins. To the library we look for a complete education, and it is man's school room.

Seventy members of the association enjoyed the day's outing and program.

EDNA D. RICE, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Leicester Public Library, June 12.

After a business meeting Rev. Frederick Kenyon Brown (Al Priddy), of Southwick, spoke on "The human interest factors in Massachusetts's industrial situation." He told of the deplorable conditions in nearly all mill towns, particularly among textile workers, and how these conditions affected the American people. A discussion of new books followed, conducted by Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, librarian, Hudson.

The subject of the afternoon was "The library and school as mutual helpers." The speakers were Mr. George Rugg, principal, Quinsigamond School, Worcester, and Miss Florence Wheeler, librarian, Leominster. Mr. Rugg gave some useful suggestions to librarians, and Miss Wheeler described her work with the Leominster schools. A discussion followed, conducted by Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian, Clark University.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford; hon. vice-president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester; Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester; secretary, Miss Winnifred S. Farrell, Brookfield; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, *Secretary*.

### SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY CLUB

The eighth annual meeting of the Southern Tier Library Club was held with the Public Library at Fairbridge, N. Y., Wednesday and Thursday, May 21-22, 1913.

The first session convened on Wednesday morning at 11.15 o'clock, the president, Miss

Kate S. Peck, of the Binghamton Public Library, presiding. The address of welcome was given by Dr. Danforth, of Bainbridge, and the response by the president. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented and adopted; committees on the nomination of officers and on resolutions were appointed and some minor matters of business transacted, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, the president in the chair.

The first topic was "The story hour," by Mrs. Kate D. Andrew, librarian of Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y. Mrs. Andrew told, in a very interesting and impressive manner, two stories to a grade of 30 children from the Bainbridge Public School, and held their close attention throughout the period. After the stories she spoke for a few moments upon the value of story telling in library work.

The next topic was an address, "The formative influence of books," by Ivan T. Smith, director of School of Letters in the Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Smith demonstrated very clearly, by letters which he read from the pupils in the school in reply to questions which had been asked them along the line of the topic, the importance of the library as an educational factor in the work of the reformatory. The discussion which followed this topic was led by W. F. Seward, of Binghamton, and was participated in by a number of others.

Wednesday evening session convened at 8 o'clock in the Town Hall, where a large audience assembled and listened to a very instructive and entertaining address upon the topic "Helping young people to help themselves," by William F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library, Binghamton, N. Y. After the address a reception was tendered the visitors by the Bainbridge Library, where light refreshments were served and a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

The Thursday morning session was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by the president.

Address, "Public documents," Frank K. Walter, M.A., vice-director New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Walter gave a very interesting and instructive address, and suggested many practical ways in which public documents may be made more useful to the small library.

"Library problems," conducted by Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, librarian of the Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, N. Y., was a very instructive and profitable discussion of some of the problems which confront the small library, and was participated in by all the librarians present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, J. W. Livingston, Peck Memorial Library, Marathon; vice-president, Miss Helen M. Johnston, Public Library, Binghamton; secretary, Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich;

treasurer, Ivan T. Smith, director School of Letters, Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.

There were 30 representatives from 17 libraries present. This was, without doubt, the best meeting in point of attendance, interest and enthusiasm which the club has ever held.

J. W. LIVINGSTON, *President*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Scheduled work for the regular school closed Saturday, June 21, to permit students to attend the annual conference of the A. L. A. Summer school work was also suspended June 26-27 for the same reason.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

May 21. Miss Jane H. Crissey, Book repairing.

May 23. Mr. Royal B. Farnum, Artistic bulletins.

June 4-20. The course in Work with children, under the general direction of Miss Clara W. Hunt, assisted by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and Miss Ethel P. Underhill.

June 7. Mr. A. W. Abrams, Visual instruction.

June 13. Mr. A. L. Bailey, Binding of fiction and juveniles.

June 21. Miss Mary G. Peters, A library in an industrial town.

The junior students have been completing their practice work by serving as substitute evening assistants in the general reading room of the State Library.

Venice A. Adkins, '12-'13, will begin work as assistant in the New York Public Library, July 1.

Clara V. Barber, '12-'13, goes to the Utica Public Library July 23 as general executive assistant.

Bolette L. Christiansen, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library, and will begin her work there Oct. 1.

William N. Daniells, '13, has been appointed assistant in the government documents room of the New York Public Library.

Alice M. Dougan, '12, will leave the cataloging staff of the New York State Library July 1 to become head cataloger at Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

Edith N. Grout, '13, has been appointed desk assistant at Vassar College Library, and will begin her work in the fall.

D. Ashley Hooker, B.L.S. '12, has been appointed assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Annabel A. Hulburd, '06-'07, resigned her position with the North Dakota University Library and is now engaged as temporary cataloger at the University of Illinois Library.

Martha C. Kessel, '12-'13, has been engaged as reference assistant at the Grinnell College Library, and will begin her work in September.

Zulema Kostomlatsky, '12-'13, has taken a position in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and during the summer will have charge of the Mt. Washington branch library.

Helen Proudfoot, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Des Moines Public Library.

Bessie B. Scripture, '12-'13, goes to Columbia University Library Aug. 1 as assistant in the catalog department.

Bertha E. Wood, '11-'12, has resigned her position at Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn., and will go to Middlebury College Sept. 1 as cataloger.

The following juniors have taken temporary positions for the summer: Verne Bowles, Mabel Clark, Lucretia Vaile and Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr., at the New York Public Library; Amy Cowley and Powl F. V. Slomann, at the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Elizabeth Lowry, at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Mary U. Rothrock, at the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

George G. Champlin, B.L.S. '95, assistant reference librarian, New York State Library, delivered an address on "The place of the library in the community" at the dedicatory exercises of the new Carnegie Library of Alfred University, June 5.

The degree of Bachelor of Library Science has been conferred on the following fourteen present and former students during the past school year. In several cases the conferring of the degree has been delayed because of the non-completion of the required bibliography or community study. George Edward Wire, '89; Anne Elizabeth Draper, '03; Mary Herbert Davis, '09; Martha Winkley Suter, '10; Georgia Benedict, '12; and the following members of the class of 1913: Leslie Edgar Bliss, William Nathaniel Daniels, Eva Wing Graves, Edith Nellie Grout, Willard Potter Lewis, Charles Flowers McCombs, Mary Prescott Parsons, Raymond Lowrey Walkley, and Harold Leslie Wheeler.

More than 150 present and former students attended the Kaaterskill meeting of the A. L. A. Every class was represented at the annual dinner. The New York State Library School Association elected the following officers for the year 1913-14: president, Bessie Sargeant Smith; 1st vice-president, Lois Antoinette Reed; 2d vice-president, George Franklin Story; secretary-treasurer, Harriet R. Peck; executive committee: Margaret A. McVety, William F. Yust, Jesse Cunningham; member of advisory committee, 1913-16, Robert K. Shaw.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Allen, Amy, B.L.S. '12, will leave the Cleveland Public Library to become head cataloger of the library of the University of West Virginia.

Dougan, Alice M., '12, of the New York State Library, has been appointed head cataloger of the Purdue University Library, and will begin work in her new position Aug. 1.

Edwards, Eleanor, 1911-12, will go to the

Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., as cataloger, Oct. 1.

Gilbert, G. Winifred, 1912-13, will spend a year as assistant in the Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.

Holmes, Florence I., B.L.S. '12, has been obliged, for family reasons, to resign as assistant in the New York State Library.

Marquand, Fanny E., B.L.S. '10, is principal instructor in the McGill University summer school.

Matthews, Gertrude, 1910-11, was married June 10 to Charles S. Motisher, of Albany, N. Y.

Willard, Ruth, 1911-12, has been appointed cataloger to the Iowa State Library Commission. Miss Willard will also assist in the library organization work.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL

After an interruption of two years, due primarily to the Capitol fire of 1911, the annual summer course was resumed this year (June 4-July 18). For several administrative reasons, no extensive advertising was done, as conditions would have made the admission of a large class impracticable. Twenty students in all were admitted.

The course was general, the more important subjects extending over the entire six weeks. The special feature was an arrangement by which the regular school course in Work with children, given by Miss Clara W. Hunt, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and Miss Ethel P. Underhill, was open to the summer school students as well. In spite of several obvious disadvantages of such an arrangement, there were also marked advantages.

A summary of the course with the number of lectures in each subject follows: Classification (11). Miss Hawkins. Subject headings (7). Miss Hawkins. Cataloging (12). Miss Fellows. Reference (8). Mr. Walter. Public documents (3). Mr. Wyer. Bibliography (6). Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Walter. Work with schools (5). Miss Mary E. Hall, Miss Ida Mendenhall, Dr. Sherman Williams. Selection of books (11). Miss Eastwood, Mr. Walter.

Work with children (13). Miss Hunt, Mrs. Scott, Miss Ethel P. Underhill.

Miscellaneous subjects: (1 lecture each) Accession (Miss Fellows); Loan (Miss Hawkins); Shelf work (Miss Fellows); Book-buying (Miss Elizabeth M. Smith); Book-binding (A. L. Bailey); Book repairing (Miss Jane Crissey); The library in an industrial town (Miss Mary G. Peters); Making the library count, Local history for the small library (Miss Caroline Webster); Visual instruction (A. W. Abrams); The educational extension division (W. R. Watson); Study clubs and traveling libraries (Miss Betteridge).

A list of those in attendance, with their libraries, follows:



## LIST OF STUDENTS

- Benham, Mrs. Margaret E., Niagara Falls, N. Y., assistant, Niagara Falls Public Library.  
 Darrow, Helen W., Greenfield Center, N. Y., assistant librarian, Skidmore School, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Dean, Florence M., Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Dwyer, Winifred G., Bayonne, N. J., assistant Bayonne Free Public Library.  
 Franke, Helena C., Bound Brook, N. J., librarian, Bound Brook Free Public Library.  
 Goeppinger, Eva C., South Norwalk, Conn., assistant, South Norwalk Public Library.  
 Grant, Agnes M., Detroit, Mich., assistant, Detroit Public Library.  
 Gunter, Lillian, Gainesville, Tex., librarian, Gainesville Public Library.  
 Hatfield, Addie E., Oneonta, N. Y., principal and librarian, Center St. Training Department, State Normal School, Oneonta.  
 Herber, Elizabeth R., Bayonne, N. J., chief, Children's and Bindery Departments, Bayonne Free Public Library.  
 Hutchenrider, Rose, Waco, Tex., assistant, Waco Public Library.  
 Knodel, Emma, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., librarian (elect), Guiteau Library, Irvington-on-Hudson.  
 Loring, Nano G., Owego, N. Y., assistant librarian, Coburn Free Library, Owego.  
 Lowenstein, Nina H., Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Masterson, F. Adele, Goshen, N. Y., librarian, Goshen Library and Historical Society.  
 Miller, Louise V., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., librarian, Dobbs Ferry Free Library.  
 Robinson, Louise V., Naples, Me., librarian (partial work only), Naples Public Library.  
 Royall, Rebecca, Cleburne, Tex., librarian, Carnegie Library, Cleburne.  
 Sill, Mary Gertrude, Cohoes, N. Y., substitute, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library.  
 Wood, Grace I., Cleburne, Tex., first assistant, Carnegie Library, Cleburne.

F. K. WALTER.

## PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

A new course of three lectures on the "Social institutions of the community" was given to the class in June by Miss Hopkins, of the school faculty. Two lectures were given by Miss Anna Tyler, of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library, on "Bulletin making" and "Story-telling."

This year for the first time the Library School has taken part in the annual exhibition of the Institute, its exhibition taking the form of the visual presentation of the course and of the technical processes of library work. The exhibition proved to be so unusual and of such interest that many librarians from the three boroughs came to see it. Believing that an account of the exhibition might be of interest to a wider audience than the readers of these Library School notes, an account of it

has been prepared for publication in the regular columns of the JOURNAL.

The alumni supper was held in the Art Gallery of the library this year. About eighty graduates were present, and it was strictly a family affair. Addresses were made by the members of the school faculty and by representatives of the classes of 1891 and 1892, also of 1893 and 1903, who celebrated their tenth and twentieth anniversaries. These talks were interspersed by songs which were adapted for the Library School from the Pratt song-book by Miss Homans, the secretary of the library.

The class of 1913 graduated 23 members at the Institute commencement on June 16. Members of the class have received the following positions:

- Florence A. Adams, librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn.  
 Mabel E. Balston, substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library, summer 1913.  
 Mabel Bogardus, assistant, New York Public Library.  
 Marguerite Burnett, cataloger, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.  
 Sarah Caldwell, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Adeline M. Cartwright, instructor in reference work, Ontario Summer School; student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Harriet S. Dutcher, substitute, reference department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., July to October.  
 Margaret Hickman, librarian, Public Library, Red Wing, Minn.  
 Mary E. Hoover, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Mabel E. Jettinghoff, first assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Caroline L. Jones, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, Brooklyn.  
 Elin Lindgren, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Olive Mayes, children's librarian, Public Library, Ft. Worth, Texas.  
 Jacqueline Noël, librarian, Public Library, La Grande, Ore.  
 Mary A. Randall, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Helen V. Stelle, librarian, Botanical Garden Library, Brooklyn Institute Museum.  
 Margrete Thunbo, cataloger, Yale University Library.  
 Lena G. Towsley, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Edith K. Van Eman, assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Pratt Institute Library School announces the following appointments from the class of 1913:  
 Miss Marguerite Burnett goes to Victoria, B. C., as cataloger in the Provincial Library.  
 Miss Margaret Hickman is to be librarian of the Public Library at her home in Red Wing, Minn.  
 Miss Mabel E. Jettinghoff is to be first assistant in a branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library.



Miss Caroline L. Jones is to be assistant in the library of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

Miss Jacqueline Noël has been appointed to the librarianship of the Public Library at La Grande, Ore., succeeding Miss Marion L. Cowell, class of 1908.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-director.

SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third summer session opened June 16 and ended July 25, 1913. The principal instructors were Miss Ethel Bond and Mr. E. J. Reece, members of the Library School faculty. Miss Edith H. Ford, B.L.S., 1913, was reviser. Miss Louise Bateman, children's librarian of the Oak Park Public Library, conducted the course in library work for children, giving nine lectures. Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave three lectures, and had personal conferences with the students.

Special lectures were given as follows: Books on community and rural life, by Miss Florence Curtis; Local history material, by Dr. Solon J. Buck; Literature of sociology, by Dr. A. J. Todd; Bibliography of political science, by Dr. J. A. Fairlie; Books on nature study and out-door life, by Dr. Ruth Marshall; Literature of comparative religion and modern religious movements, by Rev. Albert R. Vail; Standard English fiction, by Dr. Daniel Dodge; Contemporary fiction, by Dr. Daniel Dodge; Books for teachers and parents, by Dr. L. D. Coffman; and Books on food and sanitation, by Dr. Otto Rahn.

Of the 21 students registered, twelve were from Illinois libraries; the other nine came from five other states. The names follow: Elizabeth Ballard, librarian, Ida Public Library, Belvidere, Ill.

Mary L. Blackwell, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Mrs. Lucy Burleson, librarian, South West Texas State Normal School, San Marcos, Texas.

Alice G. Estill, Public Library, Clyde, Ohio.

Pearl E. Feddersen, branch librarian, Chicago, Ill.

Jessie L. Ferguson, Lake Forest, Ill.

Ida L. Gehrig, assistant librarian, Public Library, Pekin, Ill.

Mrs. Pearl Hedges, Vanderbilt University Medical Library, Nashville, Tenn.

Irene M. Henderson, librariap, University Library, Ottawa, Kansas.

Elizabeth Hester, Ohio Wesleyan University Library, Delaware, Ohio.

Mary E. Hewes, assistant librarian, Public Library, Winnetka, Ill.

Mary W. James, librarian, Allerton Library, Monticello, Ill.

Lillian Kent, assistant librarian, Clinton Public Library, Clinton, Ill.

Jane Kitchell, Public Library, Vincennes, Ind.

Helen A. Means, Public Library, Lebanon, Ind.

Leota Price, Public Library, Lebanon, Ind.

Minnie J. Simons, librarian, Flagg Township Public Library, Rochelle, Ill.

Beulah Sites, Mt. Carmel Public Library, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Mabel Sprague, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Nora K. Weems, librarian, Public Library, Sherman, Texas.

Lucy E. Willard, Cairo Public Library, Cairo, Ill.

Visits were made to the Champaign Public Library and to a printing shop and bindery. The students attended a number of the public general lectures given in connection with the Summer Session of the University.

P. L. WINDSOR, Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WISCONSIN

The closing weeks of the school were busy ones, with important courses to finish. Examinations followed the completion of each course. The following additional lectures have been given before the school since the last report:

Rural extension in Indiana, Mr. Carl H. Milam.

Publicity for support, Mr. Milam.

Library and school, Mrs. Mary Bradford, superintendent of schools, Kenosha, and former president of Wisconsin State Teachers' Association.

Some unemphasized phases of library work, Dr. A. S. Root.

Coöperative marketing, Mr. Charles J. Brand, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Work of a publishing house, Mr. J. D. Phillips, head of the Educational Department, Houghton Mifflin Co.

Criticism of picture bulletins, Miss Ida M. Cravath, supervisor of drawing, Madison public schools.

School duplicate collections, Miss Mary A. Smith, librarian, Madison Free Library.

The closing exercises took place Thursday evening, June 12. President Van Hise made a brief address recognizing the students as a part of the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin. The commencement address was given by Richard Lloyd-Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*. He spoke in an illuminating way from his experience with a variety of libraries and of his conclusions regarding them. He urged the students to realize their opportunity for usefulness, to make their libraries a source of inspiration to all whom they serve; to seek at all times to give help and to avoid checking their activities with an over-abundance of method and library "red tape." Miss Hazeltine presented the class to Mr. Dudgeon, who as director of the school gave the charge, emphasizing the need of knowing people as well as books to be successful in the library profession.

The rooms had been decorated by the junior class with wild roses, ferns and peonies. Following the presentation of diplomas an in-

formal reception was held in the foyer and school rooms for the students and several hundred invited guests.

Of the 32 graduates, 21 have positions at commencement and others are pending. The list follows:

Susan G. Akers, librarian, Department of Physical Education, Wellesley College.  
 Nora Beust, Training course for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Lura E. Brubaker, assistant cataloger, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.  
 Kathleen Calhoun, assistant, Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) Public Library.  
 Mrs. Louise R. Craig, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Agnes W. Dickerson, head of Legislative Reference Bureau, Historical Library, Helena, Mont.  
 Frances C. Dukes, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Department, Cincinnati Public Library.  
 Mary A. Egan, librarian, Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Florence M. Fisher, assistant, Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Freda M. Glover, children's librarian, Boise (Idaho) Public Library.  
 Helen D. Graves, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Department, Cincinnati Public Library.  
 Winnifred Hardy, librarian, Raymond (Wash.) Public Library.  
 Marion Humble, instructor and field assistant, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.  
 Mrs. Jessie L. Luther, librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Lynne Malmquist, librarian, Two Harbors (Minn.) Public Library.  
 Edith L. Mattson, assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
 Mary B. Nethercut, librarian, Rockford (Ill.) College Library.  
 Anna I. Rowe, assistant, Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Lavina Stewart, assistant, Library of the University of North Dakota.  
 Lucy E. Thatcher, acting librarian for summer session, Whitewater (Wis.) State Normal School.  
 Gladys E. Turner, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.  
 Miss Van Buren, connected with the school and field visitor for the Commission during the last two years, has resigned her position to take up civic work with the American Civic Association. The best wishes of the faculty and students are expressed for her success in this new work, but with regret that she is to sever her connections with the school.

Miss Bascom's election to the staff of the Commission makes her a member of the instructional department. In connection with her supervision of the book selection work of the state, she will conduct the course in this subject in the school.

Miss Imhoff's resignation as assistant librarian of the Legislative Reference Library affects the school, since she was instructor in public documents. She will be greatly missed.

#### SCHOOL NOTES

A number of social pleasures made the last few weeks memorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon entertained the faculty and students at their home on the evening of May 13. A dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the man" was given by some of the students with the assistance of Mr. Ewing, Dr. Thwaites and Prof. Beatty.

On Memorial day Miss Imhoff and Mrs. Campbell invited the class to spend the day at their summer cottage on Lake Mendota. Following the inspection of the Traveling Library Department, Miss Stearns conducted her annual "Field exercises" with the class, an event which is eagerly awaited. On Saturday, June 7, Miss Turvill entertained the faculty and students at a picnic supper at her country home. Miss Frederickson, a Madison member of the class, very pleasantly entertained the faculty, alumni and her classmates at a tea the afternoon preceding the commencement exercises.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mary F. Sheriff, '08, was married May 7 to Mr. Charles M. McCoy, of Butte, Mont. Her position in the Historical Library at Helena will be filled by Agnes Dickerson, '13.

Lilly M. E. Borresen, '10, resigned as librarian of the Two Harbors (Minn.) Public Library to become field librarian for the South Dakota Library Commission. She is succeeded by Lynne Malmquist, '13.

Anna B. Skinner, '10, has been elected librarian of the Boise (Idaho) Public Library, and will resign her position in the Rockford (Ill.) College Library at the close of the school year. The latter position will be filled by Mary B. Nethercut, '13.

Blanch Unterkircher, '10, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library. Her former position as librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library has been offered to Mary A. Egan, '13.

Nell Fawcett, '12, has been elected librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library. Since her graduation she has been cataloger in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Gertrude Richardson, '12, was married June 14 to Mr. Austin Angell, of Wheaton, Ill.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In the cataloging course an innovation will be made in 1913-14 which, it is thought, will keep the instruction in very close touch with the most modern practice.

One of the ideas in planning the curriculum for several years past has been to have enough full time instructors to insure the necessary continuity and coordination in the work, but

beyond that to try to attach to the staff, not for occasional lectures, but for extended courses, specialists who are in active work in well-known libraries, "exchange professors," as it were.

The course in documents, for instance, is given by the state librarian, history of libraries by the librarian of one of the most historic libraries in America, children's work by the head of that department in the Boston Public Library, while the Cutter classification is taught by a librarian who uses it daily in her own library.

This year the same plan will be extended to the cataloging course. The college counts itself most fortunate to have been able to secure the services of Miss Theresa Hitchler for this work. Through the courtesy of the Brooklyn Public Library, she will be on leave of absence from her position as head of the catalog department in the Brooklyn Public Library for the second term of the college year, during which period cataloging will be made a major in most of the classes.

While cataloging is less a fetish than in the early days of library schools, a proper knowledge of it is likely to remain a necessary backbone of an adequate course in library science, essential alike to those who become catalogers and to those whose work falls in other departments.

With Miss Hitchler's authoritative knowledge of theoretic cataloging and her experience in adapting it to a great library system, a course will be planned which will emphasize accuracy, consistency and flexibility, with the object of producing women capable of doing very full cataloging, and discriminating enough to understand when *not* to do it.

The department regrets the loss of Miss Isabella Cooper, who has accepted an offer from the Brooklyn Public Library.

The courses in reference and book selection will be carried in part by Miss Donnelly. Announcement will be made later of further additions to the staff.

The department, in bidding farewell to the director who developed it, feels its obligation to continue a sturdy growth, and the new chairman feels that it will be a source of strength to the administration that she had the pleasure of serving under Miss Robbins.

On June 11, 1913, Simmons College gave the B.L.S. degree to the following young women from the Department of Library Science: Ida Elizabeth Adams, Helen Almy, Edith Ashmore, A.B., Mabel Flora Barnum, A.B., Frances Henrietta Bickford, A.B., Clara Perry Briggs, A.B., Edith May Burrage, A.B., Florence Hattie Butterick, A.B., Esther Susan Chapin, Alice Ward Chase, A.B., Hilda Annie Combe, Mabel Eaton, A. B., Helen Jaques Elliot, A.B., Margery Winnifred Feighner, A.B., Annie Elizabeth Harwood, Cairn Douglass Hawkes, A.B., Alice Lucile Hopkins, A.B., Frances Nelda Huelster, Effie Almira Keith, A.B., Jessie

Louise Knowlton, A.B., Helen Luitwieler, A.B., Georgiana Lunt, A.B., Isabel Helen MacCarthy, Eva Earnshaw Malone, Louise Betty Nissen, Florence May Osborne, A.B., Annabel Porter, Sadie St. Clair, Rose Sherman, A.B., Blanche Howard Smith, A.B., Mildred Hope Starrett, Laura Margaret Stealey, A.B., Vera Stiebel, A.B., Elizabeth Thurston, Madge Florence Trow, Edna Adella Wells, Florence Archer Wescott, A.B., Doris Eleanor Wilber.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

#### LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The third term of the school opened on Monday, March 26. Mrs. Scott's course of lectures on Children's work and story telling, which was scheduled to begin on that day, had to be postponed until the end of the week, as Mrs. Scott was on a train detained by the floods in Indiana. The course, however, was given as planned, Mrs. Scott staying in Atlanta for two weeks.

The class as a whole attended the four meetings of the Georgia Library Association, which were held in Atlanta from April 28 to 30. The illustrated lecture by Mr. Bostwick, explaining the St. Louis Public Library system, was given in the assembly room of the Carnegie Library. The morning sessions were held in the library school room, while the College and Reference session was held in the library of the Georgia School of Technology.

Mr. Bostwick came to the association meeting at the request of the school, and the pleasure the class derived from his two able addresses, "The St. Louis Public Library" and the "Re-reading of books," was shared by the visiting Georgia and Alabama librarians.

On May 29 Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, gave a talk to the class on "Commission work in Wisconsin." On the 30th of May she followed this with "The library as a social center," and on the morning of May 31 at the graduation exercises she made the graduation address. The exercises were short, and following Miss Stearns' talk Mr. Willis Everett, president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, presented the certificates to the graduating class.

#### NOTES

The Graduates' Association held its annual meeting in the class room on the afternoon of May 28. The resident alumni served tea informally, and the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Frances Newman, Atlanta; vice-president, Constance Kerschner, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, Maude McIver, Atlanta; member of Executive Board, Helen Brewer, Cordele, Ga.

It was decided that the association should join the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the Atlanta City Federation.

The school entertained at luncheon in the class room for Mrs. Scott during her stay in

Atlanta, and at the same time in honor of Fanny Cook, whose marriage will take place on June 11.

Mary Thornton, '13, won the prize of \$50 for the cover design for the Woman's Edition of the *Atlanta Constitution*, issued on June 4 by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. The competition was open to the state, and the competitors were both amateur and professional.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Brewer, '13, will take charge of the Cordele Public Library as librarian in June. Miss Brewer will succeed Jane Brown, '12, who will enter the service of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library in September.

Isabel Davidson, '13, will take charge of the library of the Woman's College of Florida, in Tallahassee, at the opening of the September term, succeeding Miss Frances Newman, who will become an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Mary Thornton, '13, accepted a position as cataloger in the library of the University of Georgia. Mildred Mell, '08, and Eunice Coston, '12, of the library of the University of Georgia, have obtained a year's leave of absence, which they will spend in study in New York.

Isabel Stevens, '13, and Catherine Walker, '13, have been appointed as assistants in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Alberta Malone, '08, will resign her position with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in September, to return to her former position as librarian of Furman University Library, Greenville, South Carolina.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual commencement of Syracuse University was held June 11. The degree of Bachelor of Library Economy was conferred on:

Florence Marie Lamb, Auburn, N. Y. Bibliography: Plant diseases.

Helen Catherine MacVean, Leroy, N. Y. Bibliography: Baseball, Basketball, and Football.

Aimee Marguerite Peters, Elmira, N. Y. Bibliography: Child labor, 1906-date.

The following received certificates for completing the two years' technical course:

Marian Allen, Syracuse, N. Y. Bibliography: Raphael.

Florence Emily Booth, Newark, N. Y. Bibliography: Protection of birds.

Julia Quay Clush, Sunbury, Pa. Bibliography: Teachers' pensions.

Marguerite Annette Geer, Cortland, N. Y. Bibliography: Manners and customs of the 17th and 18th centuries in America.

Gladys Shaw, Wichita Falls, Texas. Bibliographies: The Chinese Republic; The Progressive party.

Rosalie Mary Slocum, Wilmington, Del. Bibliography: Syracuse University

Mary Lillian Wilcox, Whitney Point, N. Y. Bibliography: Finland.

Miss Geer, having received the highest general average of the class for scholarship, was appointed marshal.

Miss Lamb and Miss Geer have accepted positions as assistants in the Children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Shaw has accepted a position in the Free Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J.

The Library School dinner at the A. L. A. conference will be held Friday, June 27.

The school will resume its work Sept. 16.

MARY J. SIBLEY.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SUMMER SCHOOL

The fourth annual institute for librarians conducted by the Connecticut public library committee and the Connecticut Library Association, opened Tuesday p.m., July 8, at Room 60 in the Capitol. The sessions continued until July 18. The morning sessions were generally devoted to practice work and the afternoons to lectures by authorities on library work. The work was in charge of Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, who is state visitor and inspector of libraries for the state library committee. She was assisted by Miss Anna Hadley, librarian of the Gilbert School at Winsted. The tuition and materials were free. Heretofore the institute has been held at the Danbury Normal School.

#### IOWA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

The twelfth annual session of the Iowa University Summer Library School had a capacity enrollment of 24 students, all but two of whom came from the state of Iowa. M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa, was the director.

#### Periodical and other Literature

*Public Libraries*, June, contains the third instalment of "The librarian and public taste," by E. L. Shuman; "Bailment in the library," by A. E. Bostwick; "A few brickbats from a layman," "Print collections in small libraries," by J. C. Dana, and "Staff meetings in a reference department," by C. H. Compton.

*New York Libraries*, May, is a "School libraries number," containing "What the district superintendent can do for school libraries," by Walter S. Clark; "Training school children in the art and taste of reading," "The librarian's share in vocational guidance through the high school library," by Fanny D. Ball, and "A suggestive list of references on high school libraries," by Mary E. Hall.

*News Notes of California Libraries*, April, prints a list of all California libraries, except elementary school, church, and private collec-



tions, with statistics and, in some cases, news notes.

*Special Libraries*, June, contains the Proceedings of the Special Libraries Association meeting, Manhattan district, May 15, with summary of addresses and discussions, "American municipal documents," by John Boynton Kaiser, and a "Select list of references on train crew legislation."

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, March-April, includes "Charging country borrowers," by M. S. Dudgeon; "Selection of fiction," by Elva L. Bascom, and reports of the papers read at the meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, March 5-7.

#### FOREIGN

*The Library Assistant*, July, is largely devoted to the report from the 18th annual meeting, June 17, at Nottingham. Two papers from the May meeting of the association are reprinted in this number, "Library schools in the United States," by Dorothy Ballen, and "The library schools of the continent," by Miss O. Mühlenfeld, of the Hilversum Public Library, Holland.

*Library Association Record*, June, includes "Modern fine printing since the Kelmscott Press," by Ethel S. Fegan, and "The classification of biography," by F. W. C. Pepper.

*The Library World*, June, contains "Reviewing from a bookman's standpoint," by Robert D. Macleod; "Methods of book illustration," by W. Bramley Coupland; "Some great printers and their work: John Day," by A. Cecil Piper, and "The popularizing of public libraries," by Henry A. Sharp.

*La Cultura Popolare*, June 15, contains "Per un più chiaro concetto di biblioteca popolare," by Ettore Fabietti.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, June, prints "Die Bedeutung der Jenaer Universitätsbibliothek für die reformations-geschichtliche Forschung," by B. Willkomm; and "Neue Donatfragmente in Gutenbergtypen," by P. Schwenke.

*Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen*, June 20, prints "Om een benoeming," by H. E. Greve, and "Het tijdschrift in de Bibliotheek," by J. D. C. Van Dokkum.

#### Notes and News

THE City of New York has completed the purchase of a plot 100 by 120 feet on the southeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn. A Carnegie library building will be erected on the site from plans by R. F. Almirall.

EVANSTON'S public library closed for a month on July 14 because of the lack of funds on account of the Juul law. All of the employees took an enforced vacation without pay. Although Evanstonians cannot get books for a month they were allowed to take ten books

each. The library fund for the suburb is \$4,000 short. None of the departments, including the reading rooms, will be open until Aug. 15.

DEPARTMENT store comment on the move of the large department store in Tacoma, Wash., that made space for a branch of the city's public library, so that its customers can now turn in library books and take out new ones without visiting the library building itself has been various. About 300 or 400 volumes of the most-in-demand literature are kept at the store. If a shopper turns in a book at 10 o'clock in the morning and requests another book which does not happen to be in the store, a boy is sent to the library and has the required volume waiting when the customer is ready to leave. One Boston department store buyer said: "While a branch of the public library would attract the public to a store, it would decrease the sales of the book department. Such a step would not meet with my approval." This same buyer estimated that if a branch were placed in the store, the sales of books would probably drop about 15 or 20 per cent. The book department chief of another store seemed to think well of the branch library idea, as a means of attracting customers, but ventured the guess that the Tacoma store had no book department of its own.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—An investigation of high school libraries, especially in Chicago, was published in the *Educational Bi-Monthly*, October, 1912, to June, 1913. The articles show the growth, present scope, and wide possibilities of such libraries—from an unabridged dictionary and a few lexicons on a window sill to a well-organized library of thousands of volumes in charge of a trained librarian who can teach pupils how to use books.

BECAUSE Congress failed to give the National Library for the Blind its proper title when it included in the District of Columbia appropriation act an item of \$5,000 for its aid during the present fiscal year, managers of the institution may be prevented from collecting the money. The item as carried in the appropriation act is as follows: "Library for the Blind; for aid for one year only of the Library for the Blind, located at 1729 H street northwest, \$5,000."

THE Toledo library board will not be dependent upon bond buyers for a market for \$25,000 4½ per cent. bonds which will be issued soon to provide funds for an addition to the rear of the library. If bond brokers who have refused to bid recently upon several issues of Toledo bonds do not make sufficiently attractive proposals for the library bonds, the library board will bid them in.

RESULTS FROM READING.—*New York Libraries*, May, comments thus on a pointed text: "Speaking of his aim in establishing libraries in the prison schools, Dr. Hill, inspector of



state prison schools, says: 'Our object is not to get books read, but to get results from reading.' This sentence goes to the very root of the problem in school library work and indeed in all library effort, and puts before us the final test by which all such efforts must be tried. Surely it is a hard saying. It puts on us a duty far harder than the securing of a large circulation, a large registry of borrowers, the stimulating of the reading habit or the stocking of our shelves with the best books. To get books read, to get even good books read, may be and often is a mere waste of effort on the part of teacher, librarian and pupil alike. Often indeed, in both school and home, it is worse than a waste; it creates a positive distaste for reading or for the class of books read. To secure desirable results from reading there must always be two things in combination, the book with a positive contribution to life, thought or imagination and the mind needing and ready to assimilate that contribution. Where this combination is not brought about, neither compulsion nor the application of extraneous motives will be more than superficially effective. The reading can thereby be secured, but its proper results will be lacking. The librarian or the teacher who will get the desired results from reading is the one, and the only one, who has both that intimate knowledge of books and that sympathy with and understanding of his readers whereby he is able to bring to each 'the books which belong to him.'"

**SUMMER CARDS.**—Besides the ordinary "vacation card," the Chicago Public Library is issuing to those of its readers who remain in the city through the summer a "summer card." On this card five books in any department, fiction or non-fiction, may be drawn at once and retained a calendar month without renewal. Seven-day books only are omitted from this privilege.

**LIBRARIES IN SUMMER SCHOOLS.**—The Rochester Public Library is providing "library rooms" for two of the city's summer schools. To these rooms the pupils of each class will go one hour each day for reading and storytelling.

The last Legislature of Minnesota appropriated \$450,000 for a building for the state Supreme Court, state law library and historical society library, to be placed on the present Capitol grounds or land adjoining it.

THROUGH the efforts of Henry E. Legler and Frederick Rex, a Municipal Reference Library has been installed in conjunction with the Chicago Public Library.

THE committee on finance of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, reports that all the large publishing houses are allowing them half prices to aid in the rehabilitation of the library.

**H. W. WILSON COMPANY.**—The New York office of the H. W. Wilson Co. has moved to

141 East 25th Street, in association with the offices of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

**Beverly, Mass.** The new public library was dedicated June 27, with an address by Prof. George Edward Woodberry. It was built by a commission outside the city government and was kept within the appropriation.

**Brockton, Mass.** The new public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated June 10. Horace G. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, gave the principal address on "An everyday library." Horace Richmond, chairman of the board of trustees, presented the keys of the building to Mayor Hickey, who returned them to Mr. Richmond with a speech of congratulation. Letters were read from Andrew Carnegie, and from Rev Julian S. Wadsworth, who had been instrumental in securing the gift.

**Brown University, Providence, R. I.** The Corthell Engineering Library was dedicated June 10. The collection with an endowment was given the university last year, and forms a unique library of more than 7000 volumes. President Faunce, Professor G. F. Swain, of Harvard, and Professor Koopman, of the John Hay Library, were the speakers at the ceremony.

**Cleveland, Ohio.** The Central Public Library is to move to the fifth and sixth floors of the Kinney and Levan Co. building about the end of July. This building was chosen for "supporting power" of the floors, height of ceilings, and abundance of sunlight.

**Colton, N. Y.** The Hepburn Library was dedicated June 14 with exercises, including addresses by Dr. Almon Gunnison and A. Barton Hepburn, who gave the library.

**Harvard University.** The laying of the cornerstone of the Harry E. Widener Memorial Library by Mrs. George Widener was an impressive part of Harvard's commencement exercises. The inscription enclosed in a copper box to be placed within the cornerstone read: "On the sixteenth day of June, 1913, this cornerstone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library was laid by Mrs. George Dunton Widener, who gave the building as a memorial to her son, Harry Elkins Widener, born January 3, 1885, graduated from Harvard College in 1907, lost in the wreck of the steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912. The books gathered, read and loved by him will here, in fulfillment of his desire, be permanently preserved."

**Lansing, Mich.** On July 12 the free public library was opened with interesting ceremonies.

**Los Angeles, Cal.** The Public Library's new home, the three upper floors of the Metropolitan block, is to have many advantages of space, lighting, and convenience. Express elevators will carry patrons directly to the library floors of the building. Half the circulating

books, with the card catalog, information desk, and reference room will be on the eighth floor. The seventh floor will contain storage stacks, periodical room, children's room, and catalog department. The ninth, a mezzanine floor, is to provide quarters for the special collections, music, civics, science, etc. A bindery, carpenter shop, and lecture hall on the roof will form practically a tenth floor.

*Manchester, N. H.* The cornerstone of the Carpenter Memorial Library was laid June 11 with an appropriate ceremony, including an address by Senator Henry E. Burnham.

*Milwaukee, Wis.* Plans for the construction of a three-story addition to the public library, costing about \$50,000, were approved at a meeting of the library board on July 8. The proposed addition will mean an increase in the capacity of the library of 200,000 volumes and provide two more public reading rooms.

*Osborne, Ohio.* The Carnegie library building was formally opened and dedicated on July 12 with appropriate ceremonies. The library association was organized in the year 1885, and has been managed by prominent women of Osborne, whose efforts have resulted in the erection of a beautiful building, well equipped, and containing more than two thousand volumes.

*Napoleon, Ohio.* On July 14 the fine new Carnegie library building was opened. The library is an outgrowth of a movement started in 1907 by a few women, the W. C. T. U. members furnishing the nucleus. Money from subscriptions was put into new books until two years ago, when Mayor Mullen and the city council became interested. A beautiful site was purchased and Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 for the erection of the building.

Work is soon to begin on the new Pratt Memorial Library at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

*West Hartford, Conn.* Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R., has completed the fund of \$25,000 for the Noah Webster Memorial Library. The building is to be of simple colonial style, gray brick with finish of white limestone.

### Librarians

ANGLAND, Jane, librarian of the children's department of the Paterson Public Library, has been given a leave of absence on account of ill health.

BAILEY, John Jay, for twelve years, 1865-77, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, died June 11, in Monroe, La. Through his efforts the library acquired the polytechnic department and the whole collection grew to number 70,000 volumes.

BELL, E. J., late senior assistant in the Fulham, Eng., Public Libraries, has been appointed chief librarian of the Public Library, Christchurch, New Zealand.

BRIGGS, Walter B., librarian of Trinity College, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University.

BUMPUS, Amelia L., for 30 years librarian of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., died June 28, after an illness of more than a year.

CLARKE, Edith M., of the library of the University of Kansas, has been appointed librarian of Baker University Library, Baldwin, Kan.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., for the past eight years librarian of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, has resigned, asking that her resignation take effect in the early fall, as soon as the Central Library, devastated by the flood of March 25, is again in working order and the Carnegie branches ready for occupancy. Miss Clatworthy will enjoy a vacation in her own bungalow at Estes Park, Colorado, before entering a new field of library work.

COLEAN, Olive, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Jerseyville, Mo.

COPITHORNE, Matthew B., has been chosen librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library.

CORCORAN, Anna, who has been librarian of the Odell (Ill.) Public Library for the past few years, has been engaged for the coming year by the Sterling (Ill.) Public Library.

CRAIN, Lucy B., branch librarian at West Somerville, Mass., has been chosen supervisor of children's work for the Somerville library system.

DAVIS, Mary H., has been appointed librarian of the new Owensboro (Ky.) Carnegie Public Library.

GANUNG, Harriet, has been appointed librarian of the new branch of the Rochester Public Library, which was opened in the Y. W. C. A. building in Franklin street.

GILMORE, Lucian B., for 35 years first assistant in the Detroit Public Library, died June 17 at his home in Detroit.

IMHOFF, Miss Ono M., N. Y. State Library School, '06-'08, resigned her position as assistant librarian of the legislative reference room of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to go to New York City June 1 as assistant director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the National Progressive Service.

KELLER, Helen Rex, for four years reviser in the catalog department of Columbia University Library, has been appointed librarian of the School of Journalism of that university. At the commencement in June Miss Keller received the degree of A.M. from the Faculty of Politics and History. For several years she has been in charge of the courses in Library Economy given during the summer session of Columbia University.

LINK, Ruth, was recently chosen librarian of the Paris (Ill.) Public Library.

LOVI, Henrietta, head of the book order department of the Chicago Public Library, has resigned after 21 years of service.

MCCARTHY, Charles, legislative librarian of Wisconsin, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Brown University, from which he graduated in 1896.

MARCHAND, P. Alfred, for over 30 years librarian of the Cincinnati, Ohio, City Hospital, was reported discharged on July 17 by Superintendent Summersgill on the ground of insubordination. For some time Marchand has been engaged in cataloging the library of the hospital, valued at over \$50,000. Dr. Summersgill ordered Marchand to expedite the work and have it finished at a certain time. Marchand not having completed the work when ordered, Dr. Summersgill took this action. Marchand, who is a colored man, started to work at the City Hospital over 35 years ago as a messenger. Showing a particular aptitude for the work he was placed in charge of the library, which from a modest collection of books grew with the years into the large library it is. During that time Marchand also mastered the languages, was able at a moment's notice to lay his hand on any volume that might be needed, and his services were of particular and great value to the staff. "I did not dismiss Marchand for insubordination, but because he did not get his work out," was the explanation given by Superintendent H. T. Summersgill when interviewed.

MATTHEWS, Etta L., librarian at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., has resigned to become head cataloger at Northwestern University.

PARKER, John, for several years assistant librarian of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, has been appointed librarian to succeed Dr. Philip R. Uhler, who resigned July 1.

REED, Lois Antoinette, assistant librarian at the University of Rochester, has accepted the position of librarian at Bryn Mawr College.

ROOT, Mrs. G. F., has been appointed librarian of the West Somerville (Mass.) branch library.

SHEFFIELD, Ora, is librarian of the new Carnegie library at Napoleon, Ohio.

STELLE, Miss Helen V., is to be librarian of the Botanical Garden Library of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

STROHM, Adam, acting librarian of the Detroit Public Library since Nov. 1, 1912, has been appointed librarian.

STUTZ, Laura C., Pratt, '10, has resigned her position as assistant and reviser in the New York State Library School.

THOMPSON, Nancy Isabella, of Mendham, a graduate of Pratt, who has been employed in a branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has

been engaged to succeed Miss Phillips as librarian of the Bernardsville, N. J., Public Library.

WIGGINGTON, May Wood, has been appointed chief cataloger in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library.

THURNBO, Margaret, goes to the Library of Yale University as cataloger next year.

VAN EMAN, Edith K., is to be assistant in the lending department of the Pittsburgh Public Library.

WOOD, Frederick C., has been appointed librarian of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

WYER, Malcolm G., librarian of the State University of Iowa, has been elected librarian of the University of Nebraska, to succeed the late Dr. Walter K. Jewett. Mr. Wyer was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1899, gained the master's degree at the same institution in 1901, and the degree of bachelor of library science at the New York State Library School in 1903. His professional record includes a year's service as librarian of Colorado College and nine years as librarian of the State University of Iowa. Mr. Wyer has also been actively connected with the Iowa Library Commission, having served as instructor in the summer school for library training since 1905 and as resident director since 1906. In 1907-8, and again in 1911-12, he was president of the Iowa City Library Club, and in '10-'11, president of the Iowa Library Association.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Fort Plain (N. Y.) P. L.* According to the will of the late Hon. Homer N. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., the library receives \$2000.

*Great Barrington, Mass.* The new Mason Memorial Library, made possible for Great Barrington by the generous bequest of \$50,000 by Mrs. Mary H. Mason, was formally opened on July 24 with addresses by Professor W. P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

*Lenox, Mass.* The most important gift to the Lenox Library in the past year was a collection of 600 photographs of Berkshire wild flowers by Edwin Hale Lincoln, presented by F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

*North Anson, Me.* The Foster Public Library has received \$1500 from D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, making it possible for the association to purchase the Carrabassett office for a library building.

*Rahway, N. J.* \$25,000 was left in trust by the late Mrs. William C. Squier to the Rahway library, the income to be used for running expenses.

*Saranac Lake (N. Y.) F. L.* has received from Mrs. George V. W. Duryee \$500 as a

book fund in memory of her husband, to which was added \$100 from Miss Mary O. Duryee, of Summit, N. J. The library also received a contribution of \$100 from Miss Mary R. Prescott.

*Seymour, Conn.*, by the will of Charles B. Wooster, is to receive \$50,000 for a public library.

*Waltham, Mass.* By the will of the late Lowell Clark, the Waltham Public Library receives \$5000.

*Waterbury, Vt.*, has just received two handsome public bequests, provided for in the will of its townsman, M. C. Canerdy. According to the provisions of the will, the residuary estate of \$20,046 was divided equally between the Waterbury Public Library and the Congregational Church.

*Zanesfield, Ohio.* The village observed a home-coming celebration Aug. 14. Dr. Earl Sloan, of Boston, a millionaire, who was born and reared in the village, has promised \$50,000 for a library for the village.

### Library Reports

*Boston (Mass.) American Congregation Assoc. L.* Rev. W. H. Cobb, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to My., '13.) Accessions 1044 books, 1348 pams., 3588 unbound periods., and 44 mss.; total 61,180 books, 57,616 pams., and 66,770 unbound periods.

*Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L.* Susan L. Sherman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 1313; total 18,636. Circulation 98,858. New registration 898; total 6408. Receipts \$6148.82; expenditures \$5728.32.

*Charleston (S. C.) L. Society.* Ellen M. FitzSimons, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 888; total 35,996. Circulation 44,927. Membership 705. Receipts \$2776.29; expenditures \$2637.45.

*Chelsea (Mass.) P. L.* Medora J. Simpson, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2710; total 13,918. Circulation 86,913. New registration 2081.

*Decatur (Ill.) P. L.* Mrs. Alice G. Evans, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending My. 31, '13.) Accessions 2375; total 33,905. New registration 1870; total 7353. Circulation 114,384.

The Municipal Art League held two exhibitions of paintings in the library building. Several picture and book displays were made during the year, the principal one on James Whitcomb Riley.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending My. 31, '13.) Accessions 1788; total 49,638. Circulation 117,421. New registration 2341; total 10,004. Receipts \$18,543.70; expenditures \$14,923.07.

*Fall River (Mass.) P. L.* George W. Rankin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2171; total 87,496. Circulation 207,729. New registration 2276; total 8896.

Sixty-one volumes of musical works were

given the library as the beginning of a collection. Branch libraries are needed for the outlying districts. The collection of French, German, and Yiddish books is growing rapidly.

*Flint (Mich.) P. L.* Mrs. Lena Caldwell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to July 1, 1913.) Accessions 1140; total 13,049. Circulation about 50,000. New registration 1468; total 10,021.

*Greenport (N. Y.) P. L.* Elizabeth Deale, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 272; total 1750. Circulation 6516. Receipts \$748.87; expenditures \$527.83.

*Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L.* Thomas Hatfield, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 7868. Circulation 216,603. New registration 2096; total 10,000.

The Edward Russ Memorial Law Library opened with 2500 volumes. A Saturday morning story telling hour has been held. Reading and reference rooms have reopened on Sundays.

*Kenosha (Wis.) Gilbert M. Simmons L.* Cora M. Frantz, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 1640; total 26,580. Circulation 109,143. New registrations 1352; total 6312. Receipts \$48,730.77; expenditures \$37,246.51.

The school duplicate collection, which consists of 1660 books, was distributed as usual in the schools. Instruction in the use of the library was again given to the freshman class at high school. A collection of 360 supplementary readers is sent out to teachers upon application. Thirty-two teachers used the books this year.

*Lewiston (Me.) P. L.* Evelyn L. Gilmore, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 1987; total 19,337. Circulation 56,193. New registration 673. Receipts \$5500; expenditures \$5500.

*Lincoln (Neb.) City L.* Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 2575; total 35,200. Circulation 193,401. New registration 2652; total 12,113. Receipts \$11,464.51; expenditures \$11,689.14.

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2558; total 68,837. Circulation 119,501. New registration 1029; total 8335.

Business men are making increasing use of the library's reference collection, especially by means of the telephone service. There has been a 70 per cent. gain in the number of volumes sent to schools. A delivery station has been established in East Manchester. The new library building given by Frank P. Carpenter is in process of construction.

*Menominee (Mich.) Spies P. L.* Lois A. Spencer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 874; total 10,604. Circulation 34,409. New registration 791; total 2593. Receipts \$5185.10; expenditures \$3967.56.

*New York City. Queens Borough P. L.* J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 22,974; total 164,067. New registration 21,692;



total 61,143. Circulation 1,068,658. Receipts \$159,745.81.

The circulation has for the first time exceeded 1,000,000, and the library now stands thirteenth in the United States. 72 per cent. of the library members live within a half mile of a branch, and the members constitute 26 per cent. of the population.

Neighborhood maps were made with the membership indicated on them. Publicity work was extended by reading lists distributed in pay envelopes, schools, etc., and by the exhibition of slides at the moving picture shows. 125 visits were paid to schools. Classes to teach the use of the library were held in many branches. More than 200 story hours were held.

*Norwich University L., Northfield, Vt.* Helen A. Cramton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending M. 31, '13.) Accessions 413; total 14,949.

*Penn Yan (N. Y.) P. L.* Henrietta H. Kimball, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 262; total 8157. Circulation 18,429. Receipts \$1227.74; expenditures \$1160.67.

The trustees' report showed that the receipts of the library were as follows: From local tax, \$1000; from the state of New York, \$100; from fines, \$82.06; from other sources, \$45.68. Payments have been made as follows: For books, \$299.04; for binding \$45.55; for salaries of librarian and assistants, \$410.25; for salary of janitor, \$120; for heat and light, \$159.47; for permanent improvements, \$293.38; for other expenses, \$32.98.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 43,158; total 400,142. Circulation 1,318,183. New registrations 46,405; total 150,349. Receipts \$356,317.57; expenditures \$351,449.79.

The noticeable features of the year's work have been the increase of the use of the children's rooms and the decrease in the percentage of circulation of fiction, which is particularly noticeable in the circulation of juvenile books. Both of these results are in large measure due to the stimulation of the library interest by the schools of the city. The demands for material which would supplement the school curricula have taxed our resources to the utmost limit. The decreased fiction percentage has not been due to an actual loss of circulation in that class, but to an increased use of works in other classes.

*Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum.* Harlan H. Ballard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 2011; total 61,679. Circulation 109,014. New registration 1940. Receipts \$21,243.88. Expenditures \$13,970.98.

*San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' Inst. L.* F. B. Graves, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 5466; total 44,527. Circulation 118,998.

*Saranac Lake (N. Y.) F. P. L.* W. D. McNeill, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 351; total 5129. Circulation 21,241. Receipts \$1813.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* Judson T. Jennings, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 24,761; total 175,352. New registration 24,004; total 46,857. Circulation 852,126. Receipts \$168,924.56; expenditures \$167,952.45.

The library has 479 agencies for the distribution of books, central library, branches, drugstore deposit stations, engine houses, schoolrooms, playgrounds, and special deposit stations. The efficiency investigation of city departments found the library more efficient than any department under civil service rules. Three new branches are to be built and several more deposit stations started. A collection of Lithuanian books was presented to the library. The new fine arts and technology room has been well used, often to its capacity. Lessons in the use of the library have been given in the schools with marked success. An increase of interest among mothers and teachers has been noted through the invitations to speak before their meetings. Club work with children in the branches and the establishment of a collection of books in the central library for children over fourteen are the most pressing needs.

*Southbridge (Mass.) P. L.* Ella E. Miersch, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 554; total 23,588. Circulation 38,971. New registration 402; total 5600. Receipts \$3219.20; expenditures \$3009.58.

*Williamsport (Pa.) James V. Brown L. O.* R. Howard Thomson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 30, 1913.) Accessions 2119; total 22,900. Circulation 100,813. Receipts \$9998.64; expenditures \$5128.34.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* Arthur L. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 4549; total 77,661. Circulation 247,664. New registration 5399; total 15,267.

Over 500 books were sent in July to nine playgrounds. An exhibit of art work from the public schools aroused much interest. Items in local papers relating to the official transactions of municipal bodies have been clipped and kept in classified order. Slides have been displayed in two of the moving picture theaters and various lists and letters sent out. In addition, the librarian has given talks before several trade unions and before the Debating Society of the Y. M. C. A.—a method of advertising that is most prolific of results.

## Library Calendar

Sept. 22-27. N. Y. S. L. A., annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.

Oct. 1-2 (?). Vt. L. A., Woodstock.

8-10 (?). Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.

22-24. Mo. and Kan. L. A., St. Joseph, Mo.



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